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12 August 1982



# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1289

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## NATIONAL

### SOVIET PREPARATIONS FOR WORLD SOCIOLOGICAL CONGRESS

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI in Russian No 4, Jul-Aug 82 pp 186-188

[Article by Z. Tikhonova: "Sociological Theory and Social Practice"]

[Excerpts] That is the topic of the 10th World Sociological Congress (WSC), which will be held in Mexico from 15 through 21 August 1982. These forums are organized by the International Sociological Association (ISA)<sup>1</sup>, with UNESCO support, once every four years.

Soviet scientists and their associates in the fraternal socialist countries will take active part in the work of the congress. At the second plenary session Kh. Momdzhyan will act as the opponent dealing with the report by ISA President W. Himmelsbrandt. The chairman of the third plenary session will be Academician D. Gvishiani. Papers will be read at that session by Director of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences, R. Rikht and Soviet researcher D. Yermolenko. At the fourth plenary session a report on the results of the work of the congress will be given by Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences T. Ryabushkin and G. Osipov, and Ch. Kyuranov (People's Republic of Bulgaria).

Soviet scientists will head three symposiums: "Social Conditions for the Development of the Individual" (G. Andreyeva); "New Tendencies in Marxist Sociological Theory" (A. Zdravomyslov); "Theory of World and Local Civilization" (M. Mchedlov). Four additional symposiums will be headed by sociologists from the fraternal countries: "Quality and Way of Life" (Academician A. Salay, Hungarian People's Republic); "Social Conditions and Limitations in the Application of Sociological Knowledge" (Academician K. Kulcsar, Hungarian People's Republic); "The Crisis of Political Parties in the Changing World" (E. Vetr, Polish People's Republic); "Social Problems in Various Cultural and Theoretical Perspective" (M. Sokolowska, Polish People's Republic). The work of a number of *ad hoc* groups will also be headed by representatives of the socialist countries. They include: "Comparability of Research Studies on Social Mobility" (M. Titma, USSR); "Dialectics and Sociology" (M. Rutkevich, USSR); "Social Equality and Inequality of Workers and Intellectuals in the Socialist Countries: Results of Comparative Studies in Six Countries" (R. Waidig, German Democratic Republic [East Germany]); "Sociology of Morality and Values" (F. Maler, Socialist Republic of Romania); etc.

The Soviet organizational committee (chairman, T. Ryabushkin; deputies, Kh. Momdzhyan and G. Osipov), jointly with the Institute of Sociological Research (ISI),

USSR Academy of Sciences and the Soviet Sociological Association, carried out a considerable amount of preparatory work for the congress. In the course of that work, more than a hundred scientific papers by Soviet authors were discussed and recommended for the press. The papers were sent by the heads of the congress's working agencies also to the ISA secretariat. The abstracts of the papers will be published in *Sociological Abstracts*. Sixty papers formed the basis of a two-volume collective monograph, *Sovetskaya sotsiologiya* [Soviet Sociology]<sup>2</sup>. The basic papers of Soviet scientists are being published in issue No 2, 1982, of the social-sciences quarterly of the USSR Academy of Sciences in English, Spanish, German, Portuguese, and French (*Social Sciences*, etc.). The editorial office of the USSR Academy Sciences, "Social Sciences and Modern Life," is also publishing in English and Spanish the collection "Social Theory and Social Practice"<sup>3</sup>.

The Soviet organizing committee coordinated its preparatory work for the congress with the organizing committees and scientific institutions of the fraternal countries. The coordination was carried out basically within the framework of the Problems Commission for Multilateral Cooperation Among the Academies of Sciences of the Socialist Countries, "Evolution of the Social Structure of Socialist Society: Social Planning and Forecasting." The efforts of representatives of sociological science in the countries of the socialist community are directed at assuring, in conformity with the congress's program, which is aimed at ascertaining the interrelationships between scientific research and social practice, the demonstration of the increasing role played by Marxist-Leninist sociology in socialist society, in present-day social life, and in its transformation on principles of peace and humanitarianism.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. The ISA was founded in 1949 under the aegis of UNESCO and represents the unification of national associations, research institutes and centers, and individuals engaged in research in the area of sociology and related sciences. The Soviet Sociological Association (SSA) has been a member of ISA since 1958; SSA Chairman, Professor Kh. Momdzhyan was elected to the 9th ISA Congress (Uppsala, 1978) as part of its Executive Committee.
2. Vol I -- *Sotsiologicheskaya teoriya i sotsial'naya praktika* [Sociological Theory and Social Practice]; Vol II -- *Dinamika sotsial'nykh protsessov v SSSR* [Dynamics of Social Processes in the USSR], Moscow, "Nauka," 1982.
3. The collection includes the following papers: M. Mitin, T. Ryabushkin, "Correlation of Theoretical and Empirical"; D. Gvishiani, "Global Problems in the Light of Sociological Theory"; N. Pilpenko, "The Problem of Social Determinism"; Kh. Momdzhyan, "Alternative Evaluations of Historical Progress"; M. Rutkevich, "Developed Socialism: Social and Class Relations"; A. Zdravomyslov, "Socialism, Standard of Living, and Equality"; V. Kelle, "Theory and Its Social Context"; G. Kvasov, "Collectivism As a Way of Life"; Z. Golenkova, "Origins of Social Authority"; G. Osipov, "Sociology of Antideterminism"; M. Titma, P. Kenkman, "Social Self-Determination of the Generation."

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NATIONAL

## ZNANIYE SOCIETY ACTIVITIES REVIEWED ON EVE OF CONGRESS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by academician N. Basov, board chairman of the All-Union "Znaniye" Society: "An Active Champion of Znaniye"]

[Text] The All-Union "Znaniye" Society is on the eve of its eighth congress. More than 1,200 delegates will sum up the results of the society's five years of work and will discuss the tasks which are connected with carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

We see the "Znaniye" Society's main goal to be active participation under the party's direction in the formation of the Soviet people's communist awareness. We are talking about instilling in the workers a high ideological content, devotion to the socialist motherland and the cause of communism, and a communist attitude toward work and public property; about overcoming the remnants of bourgeois views and customs; about the complete and harmonious development of the individual, and about creating the genuine richness of the Soviet individual's spiritual culture. The CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On Further Improving Ideological, Political, and Indoctrinational Work" also calls us to this.

The attention of the society's organizations has been directed toward the thorough explanation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. The society's lecturers are convincingly showing how boldly, broadly and competently the party is solving multifaceted domestic and foreign policy questions in a Leninist manner. The peace program, which was developed by the party congresses and which is especially applicable to the most vital and urgent problems of international life today, is thoroughly coming to light. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said from the podium of the 26th CPSU Congress: "In an international respect, there is now no more important task for our party and our people -- yes and for all the planet's people's -- than the protection of peace".

When speaking 35 years ago at the founding meeting of the society -- whose members at the time consisted of 6,300 enthusiasts, academician S. I. Vavilov expressed the confidence that the entire progressive intelligentsia of the Soviet Union would be in the ranks of our society. Today, it unites more than three million people.



It was determined by the certification of the lecture personnel, which was conducted based on the decision of the society's seventh congress, that more than 2.6 million of its members can speak in the name of the primary organizations. Their work deserves the most ardent words of thanks. Approximately 500,000 people have received the right to speak on behalf of city and rayon organizations, more than 70,000 are lecturers on the boards of kray, oblast and republic (ASSR) organizations; and more than 35,000 speak in the name of the boards of union republic societies.

Thanks to the sound system for improving the qualifications of the society's members, the majority of lectures are at a high ideological and scientific level. Nevertheless, an analysis shows that individual lecturers still are not able to give a correct evaluation to the complicated phenomena of public life and to show our country's achievements convincingly. One has occasion to encounter distortions of the information. Wordy cliches, facelessness and attempts to read one and the same text for audiences composed of different people have still not been overcome. It is necessary to improve the indoctrination of the lecturers in the spirit of high responsibility for each presentation and to systematically raise their expertise.

During recent years, the people's universities have been further developed. In them, the workers improve their professional level and satisfy their varied interests. The people's universities play an appreciable role in accelerating scientific and technical progress. The publicizing of economic knowledge now requires special attention. In accordance with the recent CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee decree entitled "On Further Improving the Economic Education and Indoctrination of the Workers", a large role in this work is being allotted to the people's universities.

Lecture series and public, political and scientific readings on urgent questions have become popular. Readings on the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and for the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 40th anniversary of the defeat of Hitler's forces at Moscow were conducted with success. The readings, devoted to the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and various aspects of the Food Program, are enjoying popularity.

Lomonosov readings have been conducted in Arkhangel'sk for more than 10 years. The leading scientists of the country (and this year a group of foreign scientists also) meet for a week with the workers of Arkhangel'sk and the oblast and discuss the works of their famous countryman, the development of Lomonosov's ideas in modern science and the achievements of today's scientists. Similar readings devoted to Mendeleyev, Pavlov, Korolev, and our other outstanding scientists, are conducted in all the union republics.

Other forms for publicizing knowledge are being practiced and continue to be improved: the permanently operating "Platform of the Academy of Sciences", "Platform of the Minister" and "Science - Production" lecture bureaus; question and answer evening sessions; and oral issues of magazines.

Another important aspect is the information and educational work abroad and the strengthening of cooperation with the fraternal organizations of the socialist countries and with the educational organizations of a number of capitalist and developing countries. During the period between the congresses, approximately 2,000 ambassadors from our society visited 42 countries and talked about the life of the Soviet people and the successes of the USSR in science and technology.

The publishing activity of the society is an important propaganda means. It embraces all branches of science and technology, culture, and the country's political, state and public life. The annual circulation of the magazines, books and pamphlets, which are published by the All-Union "Znaniye" Society, is more than 150 million copies. Questions concerning the economic policy of the CPSU occupy a large place in the subject matter of these publications. Collections of books on a given subject, which provide the lecturers with a rather complete system of knowledge on the more urgent problems, are being published. Thus, the collection entitled "The Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in Life", whose authors are prominent party and state figures, was especially noted and well received by the readers. Collections entitled "60 Years of the USSR", "The Union of Science and Labor", "The Food Program of the USSR", and others are being prepared for publication. More than 3.5 million people have subscribed to the pamphlet series which are published by the "Znaniye" Publishing House. There are 37 of these series now. The series "What is New in Life, Science, and Technology" and "The People's University" (seven departments) and the bulletin "Arguments and Facts" enjoy special popularity.

Prominent scientists provide "first hand" information about the achievements of science and technology. A striking example of this are the international year-books "Science and Humanity" and "The Future of Science" which are published jointly with the USSR Academy of Sciences and the lecturer's reference book "Science Today" which gives concise information on the present state of science and the latest discoveries and inventions. The all-union society's magazines: "Knowledge -- Power", "Science and Religion", "The Lecturer's Word", "International Life", and "Science and Life", are widely known in the country. The retail circulation of all magazines including those published in the union republics in the national languages has reached five million copies.

Every other popular scientific book in our country is published with the trade mark of the "Znaniye" Publishing House. Every year, the contests which are conducted by the society for the best popular scientific book serve to improve the quality of the popular publications and to attract the best creative forces -- scientists, journalists and writers.

The "Znaniye" Society has worked closely with the USSR Academy of Sciences from its very birth. The Experience of many years of joint work and ways to further improve this cooperation have been summarized in a recently adopted decree of the USSR Academy of Sciences presidium and the All-Union "Znaniye" Society.

Much has been done and is being done. However, substantial shortcomings have still not been overcome. The formal and quantitative approach to lecture propaganda has still not been eliminated everywhere, and its effectiveness is not

being studied sufficiently. The work experience of the best society organizations and lecturers is being poorly summed up and disseminated. A significant portion of the primary organizations are still not completely performing their indoctrinational role in the collectives. A further organizational improvement of all the society's links is needed.

The range of the moral and ethical problems in publicizing the norms of communist morality is still narrow. Scientists, cultural figures and the country's prominent people are not being sufficiently actively involved in the giving of lectures on these questions.

The important and impressive achievements of our country in all avenues of social progress -- everything that provides socialist reality to each individual -- are not always being revealed clearly and thoroughly. Meanwhile, it is important to consolidate the historical meaning and scale of the social and political accomplishments of true socialism in the consciousnesses of the Soviet people; and to reveal the humanistic nature of our society and the advantages of socialism over capitalism and of the Soviet socialist way of life over the bourgeois one in a persistent, purposeful, logical and convincing manner.

The interest of the Soviet people in modern international problems is great. In the lectures on these subjects, however, a superficial and simplified approach to explaining the substance of specific international problems and the pursuit of sensationalism are tolerated at times, and the connection between the successes in all sectors of communist organizational development and the effectiveness of the struggle for peace, which our country is waging in the international arena, is poorly demonstrated.

It is necessary to improve in every way possible the publicizing of the achievements of our native science and technology and show the close connection, the integration, of science with production, especially using examples from the special purpose and scientific and technical programs of the five-year plan. The publicizing of scientific, technical and natural science knowledge must actively contribute to the more rapid incorporation of the achievements of science and technology into production, to the growth of labor productivity, and to the early fulfillment of the outlined plans.

A very important task of the organizations of the "Znaniye" Society is to widely publicize the decisions of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Food Program of the USSR. The society's lecturers must thoroughly explain the party's agrarian policy and the tasks and successes in developing agricultural production, and concentrate their attention on improving in every way possible agricultural crops and animal husbandry and on the struggle to improve the use of land and material and labor resources, to increase the quality and productivity of labor, and to decrease production costs. It is necessary to reveal the achievements of agricultural science more clearly and to publicize the progressive experience of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The eighth congress is a great event in the life of the "Znaniye" Society. The representatives of the Soviet intelligentsia, the first-rate production workers and the production innovators, who are united in the ranks of the society and who have a high awareness of their public duty, will publicize even more actively political and scientific knowledge among the population and will make a worthy contribution to the construction of communism.

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## NATIONAL

### ACADEMICIAN CALLS FOR MORE RESEARCH ON SOVIET SOCIAL POLICIES

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI in Russian No 4, Jul-Aug 82 pp 152-162

[Report: "Annual General Meetings of the Humanities Branches of the USSR Academy of Sciences"]

[Excerpts] The branches that are part of the Social Sciences Section of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences held their annual General Meetings on 1-2 March 1982. The meetings completely analyzed the results of the scientific-research and scientific-organizational work of the humanities institutions of the academy during the previous year and the rate of resolution of the tasks that had been posed for Soviet science by the 26th CPSU Congress. Reports were given by branch chiefs -- Academicians B. Piotrovskiy, A. Yegorov, N. Fedorenko, and M. Khrapchenko.

Academician A. Yegorov, secretary of the Branch of Philosophy and Law, mentioned in his report a very important task of scientists in the Branch, which evolves from the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress -- the thorough and complete revealing of the Leninist stage in Marxism, the ability to employ creatively Marxism-Leninism and its principles to the resolution of the new problems that are being presented by life.

Dwelling in greater detail on research on the social structure of mature socialism, A. Yegorov commented on their insufficient depth and breadth. Little was done to develop the scientifically substantiated recommendations for administering the development of the social structure, or for forecasting the quantitative changes in the social composition of the population. Not infrequently the evolution of the social structure is studied completely apart from an analysis of the changes in national relations, etc.

A number of interesting works on social policy in the socialist society were published. But little is still being done to study its effectiveness, its influence upon improving the sociopolitical climate of the labor collectives, upon increasing the needs of the individual, upon eliminating undesirable phenomena in society. As a whole, the research in the area of social policy, social structure, and the socialist way of life must be more closely interrelated. The chief concern is revealing the interaction of the economic, social, and ideological factors and mechanisms that determine the behavior of people and social groups in the specific circumstances of their everyday life.

A. Yegorov emphasized the necessity for the active participation of the scientists in the Branch, jointly with economists, in the further study of the ways to improve the economic mechanism of planning and all the forms for achieving the organic combination of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution with the advantages of socialism.

The questions that must be in the center of attention of the social scientists are those that are linked with the guiding role of the CPSU in the mechanism of socialist, communist progress, with the ways to achieve the further reinforcement of the socialist state and the development of socialist democracy, the inter-relationships between the state and the other links in our political system and the system of ideological-political education of the masses.

It was indicated that, in order to reinforce the ties between the social scientists and social practice, a factor of very great importance is their immediate participation in the development and implementation of the special-purpose, comprehensive socioeconomic and scientific-technical programs, in the ideological-educational, and ideological work among the masses.

The participants in the discussion of the report that was given included: Academicians D. Gvishiani, T. Oyzerman; Corresponding Members, USSR Academy of Sciences, G. Aksenok, V. Kudryavtsev, B. Lomov, M. Rutkevich; Doctors of Philosophical Sciences F. Konstantinov, G. Osipov, B. Ukraintsev; Doctor of Legal Sciences B. Topornin.

V. Tishchenko,  
Candidate of Philosophical  
Sciences

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NATIONAL

#### ACTIVITIES OF INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH DESCRIBED

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI in Russian No 4, Jul-Aug 82 pp 145-149

[Article: "In the Social Sciences Section of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences"]

[Text] The session of the Social Sciences Section of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences that was held on 4 February 1982 considered the question "The Scientific and Scientific-Organizing Activity of the Institute of Sociological Research (ISI), USSR Academy of Sciences, in 1976-1981." The following papers were read: ISI Director, Corresponding Member of USSR Academy of Sciences T. Ryabushkin, and a co-paper by Corresponding Member of USSR Academy of Sciences V. Kudryavtsev. Participating in the discussion were Academician A. Yegorov; Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Ye. Kapustin; Doctors of Philosophical Sciences N. Manusurov, Kh. Momdzhyan, and A. Kharchev; Doctor of Legal Sciences G. Starushenko; Doctor of Economic Sciences I. Sigov; Candidates of Philosophical Sciences V. Britvin and V. Korobeynikov. The concluding word was given by USSR Academy of Sciences Vice-President, Chairman of the Section, Academician P. Fedoseyev.

Those who spoke at the session commented that the Institute of Sociological Research has carried out a definite amount of work in realizing the tasks that were posed by the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, and in fulfilling the decree of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, entitled "The Basic Trends in the Activity of the Institute of Sociological Research, USSR Academy of Sciences" (April 1976). A considerable number of the institute's scientific developments are being carried out on the basis of assignments from party and state agencies. They include 15 topics which have been executed on instructions from USSR Gosplan within the framework of the comprehensive programs "Scientific-Technical Progress of the USSR in 1986-2005: Most Important State Forecasts"; and "Scientific-Technical Progress and Its Socioeconomic Consequences." The institute carried out, during the Tenth Five-Year Plan, a number of large-scale sociological studies of a nationwide and regional nature jointly with the party agencies of republics, krays, and oblasts in studying the social and class structure and the way of life of Soviet society, the dynamics of public opinion, and the readership of the central newspapers PRAVDA, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, and KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA.

The ISI collective devoted a large amount of attention to studying the status and dynamics of the sociopolitical and spiritual-ideological processes, problems of

improving socialist competition, the sociological aspects of overcoming completely and relatively unskilled labor in industry and agriculture, and questions of reinforcing labor discipline and the attitude toward socialist property.

There was increased activity in developing theoretical and methodological problems of Marxist-Leninist sociology, the technology of sociological research, and the history of sociological thinking. More than 50 collective and individual works were published, and approximately 80 special-topic collections, including *Rabochaya kniga sotsiologa* [Sociologist's Workbook], *Problemy sotsialisticheskogo obraza zhizni* [Problems of the Socialist Way of Life], *Sotsiologiya i problemy sotsial'nogo razvitiya* [Sociology and Problems of Social Development], etc.

There has been a reinforcement of the ties that the institute has with other sociological scientific subdivisions in the country. The ISI conducted a number of nationwide coordinating conferences. There was an improvement in the work with personnel in the institute.

A considerable contribution is being made by the ISI collective to the development of international scientific ties, primarily with the sociological institutions of the socialist countries. Positive work in throwing light upon the experience of sociological research and the development of the theoretical and methodological problems of sociological science is being carried out by the journal SOTSILOGICHESKIYE ISSLEDOVANIYA.

The Section basically approved the scientific and scientific-organizing activity of the Institute of Sociological Research, USSR Academy of Sciences. At the same time it was noted at the Section session that the work of the ISI has a number of substantial shortcomings and unresolved problems.

The session participants pointed out that, despite the overall increase in the number of scientific publications and applied sociological research projects, no considerable advancement has yet been achieved in developing the cardinal theoretical and methodological problems of sociological science. Insufficient attention is being devoted to the theoretical analysis of the most important, fundamental problems in the development of the social and class structure of mature socialist society, especially in the long view. When that structure is being studied, no proper generalization is made of the large amount of empirical material that has been accumulated as a result of the institute's having carried out specific sociological research projects. The development of the problems of social planning and forecasting is lagging behind the practical needs. Public opinion is being studied to an insufficiently active and purposeful extent. In the research studies and theoretical generalizations of a number of other important problems one also observes a gap between the variety and volume of the existing empirical material and the depth and completeness of its theoretical interpretation.

Participants at the session emphasized the importance of reinforcing the creative cooperation between the sociologists and the representatives of related disciplines, primarily the economists, for the collective analysis and generalization of the empirical material that was collected by the ISI associates, and the ascertaining, on that basis, of the opportunities for mobilizing all the social reserves of the economic development of socialist society. They mentioned the priority areas



for interdisciplinary cooperation, such as the socialist way of life; the sociopsychological climate of the labor collective; psychological incentives for labor; etc. They cited examples of time-tested forms of cooperation among various institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences -- the creation of joint works; theoretical discussions; the carrying out of joint conferences and sessions of learned councils.

The participants in the discussion devoted a large amount of attention to questions of the further improvement of the structure of the ISI; the intensification of methodological assistance on the part of the institute for sociologists working in production; the improvement of the coordination of sociological research on a countrywide scale; and the raising of the proficiency level of sociologists.

The Social Sciences Section adopted a decree in which it is emphasized that the basic task of the Institute of Sociological Research, USSR Academy of Sciences, in conformity with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, must be the comprehensive study of the problems of developed socialism; the ascertaining, on the basis of carrying out specific sociological research studies, of the specific peculiarities for the manifestation and operating mechanisms of the overall social natural laws in various regions of the country and in specific situations of the vital activity of social groups, labor collectives, and the individual; and a considerable improvement in the quality of sociological research studies, their effectiveness and their practical significance.

In the current five-year plan and in the long run it is planned to carry out, with the efforts of the ISI, large-scale research in the following problems:

-- the improvement of the social structure and the social relations of Soviet society on the basis of ascertaining the specific ways to bring closer together the classes and social groups, the cities and the rural areas, the country's nations and nationalities; the building, basically and chiefly, of a classless society within the historical framework of mature socialism; the equalization of the working and living conditions of the workers in various regions of the country;

-- social planning and social forecasting on the scale of oblasts, republics, and the country as a whole, both for medium-range and long-range purposes; the development of a scientifically substantiated system of indicators of social development at all levels of social organization (statewide, republic, branch, production association, enterprise);

-- social aspects of the development of labor collectives, material and psychological incentives for their production, social, and ideological-educational activity; the improvement of the social and psychological climate in the collectives;

-- the interaction of the economic, social, and ideological factors for increasing the effectiveness of social labor and the quality of production, reproduction, distribution, and assignment of labor resources in production collectives; the reduction of completely and relatively unskilled labor; the reinforcement of labor and state discipline; the improvement of the administration of production at various levels;

-- the further reinforcement and improvement of the socialist way of life (including the social problems of labor, work and nonwork time, the most complete satisfying of the material and spiritual needs of the workers);

-- the increase in the effectiveness of ideological work and the taking into consideration of public opinion in the administration of social processes (social problems of the development of the individual, the implementation of the comprehensive approach to communist education, the role of the means of mass information and propaganda in the complete development of Soviet man);

-- social-demographic processes and the demographic situation (the role and place of the family in the resolution of the vitally important problems of preparing the upcoming generation for life, the processes of reproduction and migration in the population of the USSR, the use of labor resources);

-- the dialectics and functioning of public opinion in close relationship with the further improvement of the educational and ideological work of the party, state, and public organizations.

The participants pointed out the need for the more complete use of the results of the specific sociological studies for the purpose of rendering assistance to the party and Soviet agencies in the practical resolution of the vitally important problems of social development and social planning, forecasting at all levels of the social organization (statewide, branch, etc.).

The attention of the ISI collective was directed to the need for the further development of theoretical, methodological, and methods problems in sociological research. For these purposes it was proposed to increase the activity rate in the work of creating textbooks and teaching aids dealing with the basic sections of Marxist-Leninist sociological science and the most important problems of applied research in the sphere of labor, social activity, spiritual life, education, and work and nonwork time. The ISI will complete the writing of the teaching aid *Prikladnaya sotsiologiya* [Applied Sociology]. In the current five-year plan, standard methodologies will be developed for the basic areas in applied sociological research.

As is emphasized in the decree, it is necessary to take all steps to develop and deepen research on the history of sociology and the criticism of the present-day bourgeois sociology, devoting special attention to the revelation of the reactionary essence of the sociological concepts of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. This work must be carried out in close relationship with the other academy institutes.

The decree states a number of measures for increasing the role played by the institute as the country's lead scientific institution in the area of sociological research, including the development of a long-range plan for joint research by the ISI and the country's other sociological institutions.

A large amount of attention in the decree is devoted to questions of improving the system of training and retraining sociological personnel in the USSR.

It has been recommended to the Institute of Sociological Research that it increase the effectiveness of its ties with foreign scientific institutions, using for that purpose agreements concerning the publication of joint works, comparative research projects, scientific conferences and symposiums, acceptance of post-graduate students, the exchange of probationers, etc.

The participants of the session also listened to reports from the heads of the humanities branches of the USSR Academy of Sciences concerning the rate of fulfillment of the long-range plan for the participation of scientific institutions in those branches in the resolution of the problems of the socioeconomic development of the capital and in the work involved in the communist education of Moscow workers in 1981-1985.

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## NATIONAL

### LOCAL REPUBLICS GAINING LARGER ROLE IN NATIONALITIES POLICY

Copenhagen INFORMATION in Danish 6 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Vibeke Sperling]

[Text] Moscow--For the first time since the 1930's, the nationality problems in and between the various republics will now be dealt with in a "practical scientific" way at the national level instead of being left to the Central Committee to supervise.

The Soviet problems of nationalities will now be subjected to thorough study. After several decades in which debate and research work in this area stagnated, a "practical scientific" nationalities conference began last Monday in Riga, the capital of the Latvian Republic.

According to Brezhnev's greeting to the conference, it took place on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, an event that will be celebrated in December. Officially, there are no problems between the country's many nationalities and it is unusual in itself that problems are mentioned in relation to the goals of the conference. It is called a "scientific, practical conference on national relations under the conditions of mature socialism and on experiences and problems concerned with patriotic and internationalistic education." Participants in the conference were representatives of the republican parliaments, relevant social sciences and the national political and administrative organs. In addition, a number of researchers and ideologists from other socialist countries and a few from capitalist countries took part.

Now there are a lot of conferences in the Soviet Union, so why single out this particular one?

Not Since the 1930's

It is the first time since the 1930's that the problems of nationalities have been debated at the national level by representatives of the republican parliaments and scientists.

Since Stalin dissolved the Institute for Nationalities Issues after the introduction of the so-called Stalin constitution in 1936, all questions of a practical, ideological or political nature concerning nationalities have come under the Central Committee, thus making them more an ideological concern than something involving parliamentary channels and scientific research.

The Nationalities Institute, which was founded at the end of 1920, came under the Nationalities Bureau of the Supreme Soviet. The same was true of the institute's paper, NATIONALITETERNES LIV, and a nationalities museum that was concerned with all the nationalities in the world, but especially those in the Soviet Union. The paper and the museum were also closed down in the 1930's.

It is doubtful that the conference in Riga will lead immediately to the revival of these things. So far, very little is known about what happened in Riga. The press has primarily cited the ideological contributions. James Jackson of the U.S. Communist Party has singled out the Soviet Union as proof that harmony among nationalities can be created when imperialism is vanquished, that being the reason for nationalism and chauvinism. Boris Ponomarev, Soviet CP secretary and candidate for membership in the Soviet Politbureau, said that "episodes of national conflict and chauvinism have usually been the preliminary step toward aggression and wars of conquest." Ponomarev said this in connection with establishing the point that the problem is created by imperialism, but it may also have been a reminder that nationalistic tendencies in the Soviet republics are bourgeois leftovers and that they are potentially in alliance with reactionary forces in the West. At least that is the official position.

#### Must Be Solved in Time

In his speech on the 50th anniversary of the union in 1972, Brezhnev mentioned this danger. According to the Soviet party and state leadership, there are two potential dangers in the multinational state. He mentioned the danger of forcing the process of rapprochement between the nations and nationalities of the nation and the danger of focusing on national peculiarities. He stressed the second danger as being the most serious and the most relevant, saying: "Such problems must be gone into in detail and ways must be found to solve them in time."

In his speech in Riga recently, Latvian party chairman Voss stuck very close to this formulation by Brezhnev, but presumably his intentions were not the same as Brezhnev's. Voss said that the "internationalization process" that is taking place in many republics is creating "problems in all spheres" and he called for "finding solutions to these problems in time." By internationalization, he meant immigration from other republics. In Latvia this means Russification. However, this is only one of many aspects of Latvia's problems as a "nation" within the union.

According to Boris Ponomarev, "the most important element in the development of relations between the nationalities in the USSR is their increasingly greater and more extensive mutual rapprochement." Several experts have questioned whether there have also been shifts in the party's theory and practice regarding the nationalities issue. According to many observers, the conference can be seen as a result of a demand for development and changes in the party's policy.

#### No Nationalities Theory

"We have no theory of nationalities at all and that is a big problem," a Soviet historian said to INFORMATION. He went on to say: "We can only hope that the Riga conference can pave the way for serious studies of the question once again. In my opinion, this is the second most important question in the Soviet Union after agricultural problems. We cannot keep on saying that this question was solved by Lenin. The realities have refuted that. But since research activity on nationalities was stamped out in the 1930's, all the expertise has died out. Many will claim that we have research. What they are referring to is ethnography. The Academy of Science has a couple of sections, but they are far from engaged in working on questions of national social significance. We have periodicals on almost everything, but not on the problems of nationalities. We have set up research institutions to work on African and Far Eastern nationality problems, but we have none to deal with our own nationalities." The historian said that it is urgent, since "many of the earlier conflicts may have become less severe, but other new ones have sprung up, especially because of the higher educational level among the formerly backward nationalities."

#### Moldavian Problem

Some of the continued and current problems were visible the last time the union celebrated a big anniversary. In the early 1970's, Moscow was visited frequently by minority groups, demanding greater autonomy with varying degrees of resolution. In Abkhazia, which is part of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, there were uprisings against "Georgian chauvinism" and for Abkhazian autonomy with an embassy in Moscow like the various republics.

Moldavia also experienced outbreaks of nationalities demands in connection with the 50th anniversary of the union and the Moldavian Republic's own official 50th anniversary in 1974. The "Moldavian nationalism" led to many intrigues at the top of the Soviet power apparatus and led among other things to then Cultural Minister Ekaterina Furtseva, quite contrary to the custom for Soviet ministers, being rejected as deputy to the Supreme Soviet at the beginning of 1974. She represented Tiraspol in Moldavia, but was replaced by the supreme commander of the navy and armed forces in Odessa, with which Moldavia is affiliated in matters of military administration. This was a reminder that they would not tolerate more unrest in Moldavia, in the view of many local people, and a way of making sure that Brezhnev and not Furtseva was the central figure at the 50th-anniversary

celebration. Furtseva supported the forces in Moldavia that were demanding the return of a number of former Moldavian regions. When the boundaries of the republics were drawn up after the war, they were placed under the Ukraine.

The Moldavian health minister, Ivan Sorotyan, was replaced by a Ukrainian the same year. Sorotyan supported the demand for border changes and had shown his Moldavian sympathies by introducing the writing of journals in Moldavian and favoring Moldavian doctors for chief physician posts.

One of the reasons why a lot of attention was paid to Moldavia is that this republic is a sensitive problem for Brezhnev. This is not just because of the conflicts with Romania concerning the national affiliation of the former Bessarabia. Brezhnev was first secretary in Moldavia from 1950 to 1953, in other words during part of the Stalin era, when it was unlikely that he had a chance to show much understanding for Moldavian tendencies. It is characteristic that even public figures in the Moldavian capital, Kishinev, first mention the city's big park and artificial lake when one asks what concrete things Brezhnev did for the republic in the early 1950's.

#### Several Kinds of Latvians

People in the nationalities conference's host republic, Latvia, also remember that there were areas that were sliced off and placed under the largest of the 15 republics, the Russian Federation, when Latvia was incorporated into the Soviet Union in 1940. Like the other two Baltic republics, Latvia has experienced a particularly large immigration of Russians which, as the party chairman said, gives rise to a different kind of nationalities problem.

Another source of Latvian conflicts is that approximately 600,000 of the republic's 2.5 million inhabitants speak Latgalian and are overwhelmingly Catholic in contrast to the rest of the population which is mainly Lutheran. Before incorporation, the Latgals were also recognized in Moscow as a special ethnic group with its own language. In the big Soviet encyclopedia from 1938, one can read that the "fascist Ulmanis government" in Riga tried to forcibly Latvianize the people, among other things by branding their language as a dialect of Latvian. Stalin supported the Latgals' demand for independence and Latgalian refugees in the Soviet Union had their own newspapers and an institute in Leningrad. Both disappeared and in the new edition of the same encyclopedia, one can read that "Latgalian is a dialect of the Latvian language" and that the former differences are quickly dying out. Some of them have been given a helping hand by the renaming of former Latgalian towns, so that for instance one looks in vain for the former Latgal capital, Iunalatgale. People familiar with the southern part of Latvia, where most of the Latgal population lives, do not share the Soviet encyclopedia's view of the matter.

## Why Kaliningrad?

The problems in the neighboring republic, Lithuania, are no smaller. Here, for example, there is a flourishing demand for the area around the former East Prussian city of Koenigsberg, now called Kaliningrad and the Kaliningrad Oblast region, which is no longer attached to the dependent republic. The creation of a corridor to White Russia has often been considered and Moscow has often promised to consider the Latvian [as published] wish for at least a strip of land on the other side of the Memel, the "national river." A Latvian who supports this demand said: "It is regarded as impossible to make greater demands, since the area around Kaliningrad is so close to the Polish border and the outskirts of the peninsula are full of sanatoria and recreation areas for the army."

In addition to border and minority problems, there are the problems concerning the registration of names and nationalities in domestic identification papers. In Latvia and Tadzhikistan, for example, people complain about being saddled with a paternal name as a middle name, with a masculine or feminine ending to indicate man or woman. That is an old Russian name form for which there is no tradition in these republics.

But the problems are far from all being the result of Russification attempts. Often they indicate mutual aversions between nationalities, for example between the Moslems of Azerbaijan and the Christian Georgians and Armenians and the hatred bordering on racism between the two last mentioned of the biggest trans-Caucasian republics. Developments have also shown that national peculiarities often have far better chances of being maintained in Uzbekian villages, for example, than in Russian ones.

## Russification

The West German Eastern research periodical, OSTEUROPA, remarked in this context that the policy of Russification is often misunderstood. It is not a policy for the imposition of all the Russian political, cultural and economic norms. Rather, it is a policy that reflects the peculiarities of totalitarian Soviet communism, OSTEUROPA points out.

Travel in the Soviet republics also gives one the impression that the most serious nationality conflict with which Moscow is confronted is not the aversion of the small ethnic groups to the largest, the Russians, but dissatisfaction with the central administration in Moscow. "It is a good thing that it is a long way to Moscow," is a popular saying one often hears. In local planning institutes, one often stumbles over indications that they would like to see the long arm of Moscow become a little shorter. And the small ethnic groups often express a similar wish about the arms of the republican capitals. Although these ethnic groups are often few in numbers, they can be temperamentally strong, as the bloody tumults between the Ossetians and the Inguzians in the Caucasian city of Ordzhonikidze reminded us only a few months ago.



The list of the problems that have piled up on the nationalities front in the Soviet Union is a long one. And although one cannot point to problems in the Soviet Union on the same scale as the race problems in the United States, for example, there are a lot of them and they have often been intensified by attempts to solve them administratively or to sweep them under the rug.

#### As in Lenin's Day

The official stand is that nationalities policy is the same as when Lenin worked it out. Thus one of the retained major dogmas is that nations will die away and a Soviet society consisting of Soviet people will develop. But changes have crept into party documents, which are not always uninfluenced by reality. And reality has shown that like religion, feelings of nationality are strong and hard to eradicate. In fact, feelings of nationality are often strengthened as formerly backward people achieve a higher level of education and as greater freedom has been achieved to nurture national tendencies inside the Soviet borders.

One of the first noticeable changes in the party's view came in the 1961 program. This says that there will occur a mutual rapprochement, "sblisejnie," toward total unity, "edinstvo," which will arise under total communism. The wording is a good deal vaguer than the "slijanie," fusion, that was used earlier.

All mention of fusion was also gone from Brezhnev's anniversary speech in 1972, as will most likely be the case in the anniversary speeches this year. In Brezhnev's Tashkent speech this year, most widely-known for extending a helping hand to China, there were also some important announcements on the issue of nationalities, especially if it is viewed in light of the scheduling of the Riga conference. Brezhnev spoke of the development of the republics into multinational units and said that all nationalities must be guaranteed representation on local power organs. This could resemble a hint that it is now multinationalization rather than denationalization that is on the agenda as well as a hint that the many different borderline and local administration problems will be taken seriously.

The extent to which this will solve the problems of the growing demands for greater dependence [as published] on Moscow is another matter, however.

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NATIONAL

## SOCIOLOGIST ON PRODUCTIVITY OF WOMEN IN SOVIET SCIENCE

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Jun 82 p 2

[Interview with Svetlana Borisovna Gurvich, candidate of economic sciences, Sociologist, by Marina Cherednichenko]

[Text] [Question] Svetlana Borisovna, you, of course, are aware of the fact that so many brilliant, sometimes jokingly called "settled down", women have been interviewed by the editors of the "Modern Woman" page that the question of whether or not women are effective in science and how practical it is for them to engage in this work no longer arises. And still, sometimes old-fashioned opinions are expressed that women cannot do it.

[Answer] Aren't they just like any human being? I agree with you that women in sciences is not a problem that applies to every one. This question has to be answered, no matter how strange it seems to us, by emancipated strong representatives of the weak sex having equal rights.

It is quite clear that gifted capable people possessing extensive and profound knowledge, involved in their work, ambitious women capable of working hard must go into sciences. However, probably no sociologist will attempt to answer the question who has more qualities necessary for scientific work, men or women. It is evident that the determining criteria for scientific work must be abilities and knowledge, and not at all the sex. This is the answer to this question.

[Question] However, in order to achieve high results in any activity, it is not enough to have potential inclinations and possibilities, it is also necessary to have conditions for their realization? ...

[Answer] Certainly. It is known that it is impossible to be engaged in scientific work only during strictly established working time and only at the place of work. If a scientist is truly interested in his work, he thinks about it not only during working time. According to V. G. Fomin's data, scientists work as much as one and a half hours above the established time, not counting scientific work during their days off.

[Question] You mentioned days off. Every working woman is looking forward to them to spend them doing housework.

[Answer] There is a slight but important difference here: it is more difficult for a woman working in the sphere of science to switch to housework... Our studies have

shown that overtime work in science is explained not so much by time shortage and impossibility of keeping within the established working time because of poor organization of work, as by the fact that the scientist is fascinated with his work and wants to be creative. However, the possibility of devoting most of one's free time to scientific work is not at all equal among men and women. In spite of the total equality of rights of women, the main burden of caring for children and doing housework still lies on their shoulders. Therefore, the possibilities of women to use their free time for scientific work are more limited than those of men. For example, according to the data of a scientist, A. G. Davydov, the average length of the working day in scientific research institutes among men is 8.8 hours, and it is 8.6 hours among women. Household chores determine not only the actual state of affairs, but also affect the formation of the needs and plans. Compiling their "desirable" annual budgets of working time, i.e., planning a working week, and disregarding the usual interferences, women still expressed their wish, on the average, to work somewhat less than men. Women holding the doctor of sciences degree were an exception. Their "desirable" working week was, on the average, one hour longer than that of men holding the same degree. Thus, in science, where, as a rule, it is necessary to work considerably longer than the established time in order to achieve significant results, women are under much harder working conditions than men.

[Question] However, it is indicated by the destinies of the women who have been interviewed by the "Modern Women" that they have successfully overcome these difficulties!

[Answer] The level of self-organization, "iron" self-discipline and, I would say, the adaptability of women, flexibility, ability to control the situation -- all these qualities in women engaged in sciences, I can assume, are of a specifically high level.

[Question] Then, when we say that a woman scientist successfully combining her creative activities with innate female duties is a standard to a certain degree?

[Answer] It is close to the standard... Let us recall that this tendency toward combining two such opposite principles was shown on screen beautifully in film "Spring" by Lyubov' Orlova when she played two roles: that of a scientist (pedantic, dry, businesslike) and of an emotional, feminine actress...

[Question] But let us go back to the question of how effective is the work of a woman in science.

[Answer] There are 58.2% of women working in 93 laboratories of academic biological scientific research institutes. In these institutes, women constitute 24% among doctors of sciences, 44 percent among senior scientists with the degree of candidate of sciences, and 67% among junior scientists with the degree of candidate of sciences. The average productivity level determined by the evaluation method by experts was somewhat lower among women than among men, but it was higher than average. For example, the average productivity level of male doctors of sciences was 3.73 points, among female doctors of sciences -- 3.37 points; male senior scientists with the degree of candidate of sciences -- 3.42 points, and among women -- 3.04 points.

Women firmly proved their right to engage in sciences a long time ago. The results of the studies conducted by us confirmed clearly again that women are very slightly below men with respect to productivity and number of dissertations defended by them. Evidently, there arises a considerably more complex and urgent problem: how to help talented, capable women to engage in scientific work without being physically and mentally overloaded and without detriment to the family and children?

[Question] It can be easily surmised that the solution of this problem depends greatly on men, primarily whose wives are scientists. Note that our stories about out guests now and then include the topic of their husbands. One did not let her wallow in routine. Another husband shares household problems with her, someone else pointed out a productive course in her scientific research...

[Answer] A family of scientists is, of course, a special topic. Only the following can be said: if a family woman has achieved her ambitious goal and retained her individuality, this, of course, indicates a highly conscientious atmosphere within the family, enviable mutual understanding, mutual respect, and mutual help, everything any woman dreams about no matter in what sphere she works.

Well, acknowledging with gratitude how much depends on men, I think we will not injure our female authority if we appeal for their help again ...

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NATIONAL

## DANISH PAPER ON RESTORING REPUBLICS' NATIONALITY COUNCILS

### Riga Conference Inaugurates Move

Copenhagen INFORMATION in Danish 9 Jul 82 p 10

[Article by Vibeke Sperling]

[Text] Moscow, 8 July--Nationality councils will be restored in the Soviet republics. The Riga conference recommended this change in previous policy.

All 15 of the Soviet republics will now have councils or so-called centers to handle relations among the ethnic groups of the various republics. This was recommended at a "practical scientific" conference on the problems of nationalities which was held last week in Riga, capital of the Latvian Republic (as reported in INFORMATION on 6 July).

The national Soviet press has not published detailed reports on the conference, aside from the content of the more ideological contributions to the debate by Soviet and foreign participants. Thus the party organ, PRAVDA, wrote only that work was done by 11 commissions on "concrete problems." The paper did not specify what the problems were.

As has been the case with many other things, the republican press provided a lot more insight. The Latvian party organ, SOVIETSKAYA LATVIA, revealed the working areas of the 11 commissions along with excerpts from their debates at the conference, which was the first of its kind since Stalin shut down the institutions that used to handle the practical and scientific work involving the hundreds of nationalities in the country in the middle of the 1930's. "When problems have come up since then, an effort has been made on a purely voluntary basis to solve them with administrative intervention from the top. That means the Central Committee, which has been in charge of nationalities issues since 1936," said a researcher familiar with the progress of the conference.

## Party's Role

According to SOVIETSKAYA LATVIA, one of the commissions at the Riga conference dealt with the party's role in "the patriotic and internationalistic education of the population" in light of its multinational composition. The paper wrote that many speakers stressed the necessity of more scientific investigation and this commission specifically recommended the establishment of councils on the republican level and in the individual administrative areas. As far as can be determined, this will not lead to the immediate restoration of the Nationalities Institute which existed prior to 1936. According to the recommendation from the conference, the councils will come under the Central Committees of the national and local party organs. The old Nationalities Institute came under the Supreme Soviet and was thus subject to the formal legislative body. "However, the intentions of those who pressed for the creation of new structures to deal with the nationalities question are the same as those that lay behind the institute, namely that people with special knowledge of and practical contact with the problems and desires of the ethnic groups should have the responsibility and the power," said the researcher with whom INFORMATION has talked about the Riga conference.

He also said that it is still unknown how this work is to be fitted into republican state organs and continued: "The idea was presented indirectly in Brezhnev's speech in Tashkent in March, when he said that all nationalities must be guaranteed representation on local organs." Officially it is maintained that the Soviet policy on nationalities was established by Lenin and has not been deviated from since. But Brezhnev's clear stress in Tashkent on the multinational character of the present republics and the desirable features in that was in clear contrast to the policy developed by Stalin.

Stalin also claimed to have Lenin's backing when he advocated in the 1930's that all nationalities have their own administrative area. This was supposed to guarantee the self-determination of the nationalities. In practice this policy led to many areas being divided up artificially, the demands of large ethnic groups for more independency were pacified by dividing up their former territories and smaller ethnic groups were isolated, deported or eradicated either physically or on paper.

## Siberian People

The work of the economic section of the Riga conference suggests that in the modern Soviet Union, they are facing one of the same problems as they did in Stalin's time with regard to the nationality consequences of industrializing the eastern regions of the nation. The commission took up "the material basis for greater rapprochement by nationalities," particularly with regard to the big industrial projects in Siberia and the new industrial projects to the west. When the coal mines in Kusbass were built up before the war, it interfered radically with the lives of the Kirghiz, among others, the so-called Siberian Tatars. The SOVIETSKAYA LATVIA report

of the work of this commission mentions the big West Siberian oil and gas deposits, the Aomnasy nuclear plant and the Baykal Amur Railroad, the BAM, as sources of nationalities problems that must be solved.

The Latvian party newspaper did not go into detail on this question either, but it is known that the big invasion of labor from other areas has forced several ethnic groups into an even more pronounced minority situation than they were in before. It was one of the jobs of the old Nationalities Institute to safeguard local interests in such issues.

#### Army Problems

Something serious will now be done in the army too with regard to problems of nationality, according to the Riga conference, which appointed a commission on the "patriotic and internationalistic education" of soldiers, again in light of the multinational character of the army.

According to INFORMATION's source on the conference, a serious effort will now be made to improve the opportunities of draftees to cultivate nationality-determined cultural interests as well while they are undergoing military service, so they do not leave the service as a 100-percent Russified labor force.

#### Paper on Meaning of Policy

Copenhagen INFORMATION in Danish 10-11 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] Stalinism is now being destroyed for good in the Soviet Union. These are strong words, of course, in view of Khrushchev's efforts against it and the fact that Stalin's harshest methods are no longer employed today. But Stalinism as a system has survived in important aspects of political and economic life. This has perhaps been most noticeable in the policies concerning nationalities and the control of the economy. Stalin liquidated the institutions (and many of the individuals) that dealt scientifically up to the mid-1930's with the two most important questions for the path of the multinational nation to socialism, the issue of nationalities and economic control.

Now things are happening on both these fronts. As reported in INFORMATION on Tuesday, 6 July, and Friday, 9 July, nationality councils will be set up in all republics and regions. This may very well be the way to regain responsibility for these questions from the Central Committee, which has been in charge of this area since the Stalin constitution of 1936. This body has also proclaimed total harmony among the nationalities despite all the friction in the process of unifying economic and administrative life.

Now, people with knowledge and experience will be used to solve local problems concerning the existence and coexistence of the nationalities.

There is also a strong movement on the economic front to get more power for the planners and economists who have new ideas about what should be done. The economy and nationalities are closely connected, because the pluralism of nationalities in itself requires an economic pluralism. Moscow cannot issue the same standard orders to the economists of Siberia as it does to the Georgian economists. Moscow has done this to a large extent, but these economists have increasingly refused to listen. When the actual differences are so great both with respect to the labor force and to the natural resources, then greater autonomy is needed if the potential is to be utilized, according to many experts. It is in no small part due to pressure from them that local Economic Societies have been set up and according to plan, they will hold their first national congress this month.

Economic societies are nothing new either. There were many different kinds of them in the Soviet Union until Stalin liquidated them and gave the ideologists the last word on questions of concern for power alternatives too. And the ideologists have had the greatest power in this field ever since, aside from the brazen moves under Krushchev. He disbanded the central branch ministries and set up the "Sovnarkhose," socioeconomic councils to control the economy on the regional level. But the struggle of local interests flared up as intensely as Khrushchev's zeal to change everything at once. He committed many big mistakes in his haste and his opponents would have had to be stupid not to take advantage of this.

Brezhnev used the mistakes of his predecessor to return power to the offices in Moscow and to restore the branch ministries in 1965. And Soviet citizens are reminded daily that the nation's economic life started at that time. The food products program and everything else are the "result of the party's policy since the middle of the 1960's," it is said.

It is also and perhaps especially in relation to economic matters that the Soviet leadership's ephemeral connection with its own past shows up. Even when one dares to talk about Stalin's industrialization policy, one is corrected and reminded that only one course has been followed from Lenin's day forward. But of all the personalities, only Lenin survives the real changes that have occurred. His successors have been forgotten or were rejected by the people coming after them and that is undoubtedly the way things will continue in the future.

But there could be heavy discussions in Lenin's and Khrushchev's time, Valovoy tells us now. He is an economist and deputy editor-in-chief for the party organ, PRAVDA, but he is now having a fling with an "economic novel" running serial in an authors' society paper. Valovoy has a woman economist, Irina, go back in the archives and discover exciting debate articles on the socialist economy and he lets her mention all the unmentionable things.



Irina is undoubtedly a "messenger" for economists and planners who want to do something serious with the new Economic Societies. She is penetrating the countryside, going around the mass media to let people know that something is in the works. But Irina must have made too much noise, for the serial has been stopped.

And TASS continues to trumpet about economic success and does not want to talk about its own past as the Information Bureau for Economic Issues, ROSTA, which in the 1920's, with the help of artists like Mayakovsky, disseminated knowledge and agitated for the active participation of both workers and directors in solving economic problems.

The shortcomings that exist are due mainly to the imperialist arms race, TASS now says. If one says, "Blah, blah," one is called an anti-communist and many a Soviet citizen and party members mumbles or thinks, "Blah, blah."

And the struggle is now raging backstage over power in the Economic Societies, which have been allowed to spring up because many people at the top also realize that new ideas are needed, but ideas that are voiced quietly and are adapted to the structures now in existence. And the reformers must go along with nourishing the societies in a low-key way in order to get debates started.

The official justification for keeping quiet about the societies is undoubtedly that one must make haste slowly on the domestic level, especially now that Reagan is on the warpath. On that score, many mouths are being kept shut. And many progressive people in Western Europe feel constrained to say that it is correct to subordinate the question of freedom of speech to the safeguarding of world peace. Yes, Erik Knudsen even questioned whether one has any right to call oneself a democratic socialist if one endorses Soviet criticism under intensified international conditions. Here one must ask whether Brezhnev would not make an even greater contribution to world peace if he allowed the many clipped intellectual wings in the Soviet Union to unfold. As long as there is so much that must not be said, it is probably healthy to remain skeptical about Brezhnev's military and power apparatus too. Otherwise, one clips one's own wings. Instead of taking Brezhnev's side, it is probably healthier for world peace to say: All power to Irina.

6578

CSO: 3106/143

## NATIONAL

### ROCK GROUPS CRITICIZED FOR WESTERN IMITATION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 82 p 7

[Article by V. Terskaya: "To Develop One's Own Style -- Variety Art"]

[Text] New actors appear in variety shows every year. The appearance of an interesting singer, dancer or an actor of an original genre is announced at various competitions and festivals. However, unfortunately, some young performers are inclined to consider the variety art primarily as a light entertaining type of art which can be mastered without much effort. In the meantime, it only seems to be easy to master, and its simplicity is deceiving. Not all performers become popular and are able to hold their popularity with the audience for many years.

Sometimes, after lively days of a festival, the actor becomes so involved in his working routine that the lively, emotional improvisation in his art is replaced by a mask which, at best, is slightly made-up to give it an appearance of novelty and freshness. When you take a careful look at some performer you begin to feel clearly that there is a lack of creative searching. He lost his individuality and began to look like somebody else ...

Today many performers turn to folklore as a source. However, to include, let us say, several Russian songs and musical compositions into one repertoire and appear on stage in old Russian peasant costumes does not mean to be imbued with the unique national spirit and to convey the feeling and imagery of the original piece performed. When one sees the ensemble "Dobry molodtsy" [Good Young Man] or the quartet "Rossiyanochka" [Russian Girl] on stage, one cannot help but wonder: in what respect are they original? For example, the "Russkaya pesnya" [Russian Song] ensemble acquaints their listeners today with authentic folk art, such as Russian songs, parables, limericks, and refrains created in various areas, while "Dobry molodtsy" and "Rossiyanochka" prefer to follow a beaten path, without burdening themselves by developing their own style and a new interpretation of familiar works.

There are groups and soloists who take liberty to modernize folklore works, changing to modern times, depriving folk songs of their characteristic melody, and stressing the rhythm and loudness. Melodies performed by them are distorted beyond recognition. They claim it to be their original contribution, although this trend in art is not original. Indeed, it is nothing but a thoughtless imitation of the examples of

Western variety shows. The Estonian ensemble "Vitamin" and the jazz ensemble "Magnetic Band" consist of excellent musicians, but it is disappointing that sometimes they imitate Western ensembles. Such groups as "Avtograf" [Autograph], "Zemlyane" [Earthlings], "Slaydy" [Slides] and others deserve the same criticism.

Popularizing their own compositions which, incidentally, are not always of a high artistic level, group leaders are trying to arouse interest in themselves, sometimes unhealthy, by all possible means. For example, a soloist of one of the groups said with obvious satisfaction that at their concerts... people often break windows and a strong militia detail is on duty.

What is the cause of such excitement? Usually there are four to five people with powerful electronic equipment on the stage. The young men sing and play their compositions whose words are not always easy to understand due to the loudness of the instruments. But the pulsating light, smoke screen and convulsive movements of the performers in rhythm with the music "wind up" some members of the audience who start stamping their feet and whistling. The performers take all this to be a great success...

Repertoires of some groups based on a mixture of foreign with native features will, of course, be rejected and forgotten as alien to our national culture. Even today there are popular ensembles (such as, for example, "Samotsvety" [Semiprecious Stones], "Golubyye gitary" [Blue Guitars], "Pesnyary" [Crooners], "Yalla", and "Orizont") which are also keeping pace with the times, but are faithful to their aesthetic principles. Preserving their national originality, they are popularizing the works of Soviet composers at a high professional level.

In variety shows, which are a popular and democratic type of art, the process of interpenetration and interinfluence of national cultures progresses particularly intensively. Let us recall a singer from Lithuania, a laureate of the All-Union Competition for the Best Presentation of a Soviet song -- G. Yautakayte, her original interpretation of the songs of A. Morozov "In the Chamber" and of L. Vilkonchyus "Why I am Leaving You". E. Yuzbashyan from Yerevan, O. Pirags from Latvia, the trio "Meridian" from Ivanovo, and others also performed excellently at the same competition.

T. Myagi from Estonia sings with genuine sincerity and emotion the song based on the poem of Rasul Gamzatov "Cherish Your Mothers" and her national songs "The March Holiday" and "My Native Land". R. Ibragimov, folk singer of the Tatar ASSR, incorporates tactfully, and at the same time organically, the best works of modern Soviet composers from other republics, as well as Russian songs, into his repertoire. Familiar songs were revived by N. Chepraga from Moldavia, N. Kadyrova from Bashkiria, and Yu. Bogatikov from the Ukraine. Not only high musical qualities and vocal individuality which gives a unique charm to the song, but also a carefully selected repertoire which always includes songs of various nationalities, are characteristic of the art of R. Rymbayeva from Kazakhstan, V. Vyachich from Belorussia, and N. Kostenko from the Ukraine.

It would seem that interesting undertakings of young artists should be given all possible support by the appropriate concert organizations. However, some time has passed, but many of those who were given a start in life are essentially forgotten. Just as before, performers well known to the mass audience and not the representatives

of the new generation of young laureates are mostly seen at concerts and on television. The viewers are rarely exposed to the art of T. Yusupov from Uzbekistan, I. Petrosyan from Armenia, and V. Rudnev from Moscow. And how much the public would enjoy the "Ossetic Dance" by K. Dzboyev and "Uzbek Dance with a Dish" by N. Shermatov. Each one of them is a vivid genre scene of everyday life with truly folk art features.

More examples can be given. For instance, singers S. Dzhumagaliyev, L. Kandalova and other prize-winners at the last All-Union Competition of Variety Actors continue to create interesting vocal numbers, but only a narrow circle of variety show lovers know about them.

Recently, the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference on the State and Development of Variety Art was held in Moscow. It was organized by the Administration of Musical Establishments of the USSR Ministry of Culture. The exchange of opinions and hot discussions connected with the problems of variety art indicated that the discussions were timely and purposeful.

The Soviet variety art today is very rich and colorful, and we should strive for bringing every aspect of it to the attention of the broad sections of viewers.

10,233

CSO: 1800/774

## REGIONAL

### ESTONIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS FORESEES ECONOMIC GROWTH

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIA in Russian 29 Jun 82 p 3

[Article: "In the Presidium of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A session of the Presidium of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers was held on 28 June.

The draft of the state plan for the economic and social development of the Estonian SSR during 1983 was discussed. The draft of the plan, which was presented by the Estonian SSR Gosplan, was compiled considering the planned targets of the 11th Five-Year Plan and the proposals of the ministries, departments, city and rayon ispolkoms, and the enterprises of union subordination. The directions for the economic and social development of the republic have been determined by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the 18th Estonian Communist Party Congress. The volume of material production and its effectiveness are growing. Because of this an increase in the people's prosperity level is being insured. The 1983 draft plan provides for a more rapid growth of the economy and national income than during the first years of the five-year plan. Therefore, the achievement of high end results in the national economy, the more complete satisfaction of society's requirements for industrial and agricultural products, the more effective use of all production resources, the best work organization in all links of the economy, and the improvement of the management mechanism arise before the branches of material production as their main tasks.

The Presidium of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers basically approved the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the Estonian SSR for 1983 and required the ministries and departments to take an active part in coordinating the draft state plan in the union organs, paying the necessary attention to the supplying of material resources and to the efficient loading of the production capacities.

During the discussion of the fulfillment of the retail trade turnover plan, it was pointed out that the plan for the five months had been partially underfulfilled. In comparison with last year, buyer demand and the sale of canned fish, sewn items, silk, jewelry items, etc. decreased. Part of the enterprises did not fulfill their obligations for delivering goods to the trade organizations in the required variety. The production volume of some goods did not satisfy the demand of the population. All this caused the growth of above-norm stocks of goods.

In order to fulfill the retail trade turnover plan, the trade organizations are faced with eliminating the shortcomings in the organization of trade and eliminating the above-norm stocks of goods. The industrial ministries must insure the delivery of goods in the stipulated amounts and variety. The task of finding opportunities for an additional apportionment of raw materials and materials for the manufacture of goods, whose demand is not being completely satisfied, has been placed on the Estonian SSR Gosplan.

The results of the inspections of the Estonian republic Main Administration of the USSR State Workers Savings Bank and the measures to improve the operation of the savings banks in the republic were examined.

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The government of the republic conferred the title "Best Republic Cattle Breeder" on 61 agricultural workers for their good results, "Master of High Yields" -- on 20, and "Best Republic Machine Operator" -- on 61.

In discussing the progress in fulfilling the capital construction plan for the Estonian SSR, the government of the republic pointed out that the state plan for capital construction and construction and assembly work was fulfilled during the five months by 95 and 94 percent, respectively. The state construction organizations managed the plan for contracted work and coped with 39 percent of the annual volume. However, only 23 percent of the annual volume was fulfilled by the method of operation employing the organization's own resources. The construction of housing and municipal, educational and health care installations is taking place in an unsatisfactory manner. Shortcomings are being encountered in the supply of materials and equipment. These are applying the brakes to the progress of construction. The attention of the Estonian Administration of the Fish Industry, the Ministry of the Food Industry, the Ministry of Procurement, and the Ministry of Health of the Estonian SSR; and of the Khiyumaaskiy, Raplaskiy and Kingiseppskiy rayispolkoms was directed toward the unsatisfactory progress of capital construction; and that of the Estonian SSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Estonian SSR Main Administration of Power and Electrification, and the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences -- to the failure to fulfill the plan for work to be carried out using the method of operation employing the organization's own resources.

The task of objectively examining the progress of capital construction and of providing for measures to eliminate the lagging behind during the third quarter has been placed on the customers together with the contracted supplying organizations.

A discussion of the condition and measures for further improving the work with the workers' letters and the organization of their reception in ministries, departments and city and rayon ispolkoms took place also. It was noted that the work with the letters from workers and the organization of the citizens' reception has been recently improved, especially in the Estonian SSR Ministry of Consumer Services, the Ministry of Light Industry, and the Ministry of Finance and in the Tallinskiy gorispolkom. The leading workers' work forms and methods for handling workers and strengthening contacts with the work collectives are being improved. The practice of receiving citizens during the evening at the place where they work and where they live is being used.

At the same time, it was pointed out that formalism, an indifferent attitude and red tape regarding the petitions of workers are being encountered here and there. This forces them to turn to higher party and soviet organs on questions which should be solved on the spot.

Last year, 21,000 letters arrived in the Estonian SSR ministries and departments, and about 80,000 -- in the city and rayon ispolkoms. A total of 4,600 people were personally received by the leaders of the ministries and departments, and 11,000 -- by those of city and rayon ispolkoms. This is very rich information to whose summation and study the necessary attention is still not being paid in the ministries and departments.

The government of the republic has required the ministries, departments and city and rayon ispolkoms to take additional steps directed toward the strict carrying out of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the corresponding CPSU Central Committee decree on improving the work with the letters from workers.

The design of a memorial to Krist'yan-Yaak Peterson (the designers are Ya. Soans and A. Murdmaa), which will be set up in Tartu, was approved.

8802

CSO: 1800/888

## REGIONAL

### KEBIN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE TO PROMOTE COUNCILS

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 5 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[Article: "Our Councils"]

[Text] "The Constitution of the USSR During the Period of Developed Socialism and the Further Development of Socialist Democracy" -- this was the subject of a press conference by I. Kebin, chairman of the Presidium of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet, which was held on 4 June in Tallinn. Representatives of the republic's press, television and radio took part in it.

Kh. Toming, board chairman of the Estonian SSR Union of Journalists and editor of the newspaper RAKHVA KHYAEL', opened the conference.

Comrade I. Kebin said that the constitution of the USSR has become a new impulse for all public life. It is also being felt in all links of the councils of people's deputies, starting with the USSR Supreme Soviet and ending with the rural councils. The historic 26th CPSU Congress, the subsequent plenums and decrees of the CPSU Central Committee, the sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the decisions of the Soviet government have become an important factor in developing the work of the councils of people's deputies. The contribution of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet was significant. Today, we can state that the influence of the councils of people's deputies on solving questions concerning state, economic, social and cultural organizational development has grown significantly, and their control over the implementation of Soviet laws, the work of enterprises and organizations, and the activity of accountable organs has improved.

From year to year, the local councils are using more and more deeply and broadly the capabilities, which have been granted to them by the constitution, to solve questions which are within their authority. The competence of the councils is being expanded, reflecting the new items in the development of our society.

The questions of further increasing the role of local councils in insuring full social development on their territories are being solved in accordance with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers dated 19 March 1981. Good experience has been acquired in this regard, for example, in Leningrad and the Leningradskaya Oblast.



It is necessary to study it carefully and to disseminate it through the press. During the process of developing the draft plan for the economic and social development of the Estonian SSR for 1983, a number of steps are being taken to improve territorial planning. Special attention is being devoted to insuring a rational combination of branch and territorial planning for questions concerning labor resources and capital construction.

In replying to the question of how the deputies of our republic are using the right of inquiry which has been granted by the constitution, Comrade I. Kebin said that the practice of deputy inquiries is an effective means for checking on the work of state organs and officials. It is expanding wider and wider. In 1981, 332 inquiries were examined in the local councils of the republic. It is important that each deputy know about his right to it and the prescribed procedure for using this right and that he use it when it is necessary.

Comrade I. Kebin then talked about the measures which are being implemented to strengthen the material base of the local councils. In general, it is determined mainly by their budget. The size of local budgets is continually growing. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, it increased by 66.8 million rubles, and in 1981 -- by 17 million rubles. Now, deductions for fees for water which is used by industrial enterprises and for the additional profit of union and republic subordination enterprises, which is received from the sale of products which are new and highly effective and which have the seal of quality, are included in the incomes of the local budgets.

In replying to questions which concerned the activity of the various public commissions attached to the councils, Comrade I. Kebin said that, as a rule, it is recommended that commissions be created only when an appropriate section of the ispolkom is absent for solving a certain circle of problems, or when a commission is needed to coordinate the activity of many organizations of different departmental subordination in a given administrative territory. In all cases when organizing a commission, it is necessary to proceed from the principle that responsibility is not removed with its creation from the organs and officials on whom the performance of the appropriate control function has been placed.

A great deal of attention was devoted to legal questions during the press conference. During 26th CPSU Congress, the need to up-date Soviet laws based on the Constitution of the USSR was pointed out. Comrade I. Kebin emphasized that a high level of legislative work is inherent in a socialist society. The continuous improvement of the laws is a natural and continuous process which contributes to the development and strengthening of a socialist society. After the adoption of the new constitution, this work is being performed on the basis of a specific plan. It includes both the development of new legislative acts and the improvement and the bringing of them into accordance with the propositions in the new constitution. A similar plan has also been approved by the Presidium of our republic's Supreme Soviet. The plan provides for the development of drafts of 11 new legislative acts and the incorporation of a number of changes and additions in existing acts. The main work of preparing the laws, which have been provided for by the constitutions of the USSR and the Estonian SSR, and the bringing of our republic's laws into accordance with the new constitutions is coming to an end. By 1985,

a Code of USSR Laws will be published, the first volume of it has already been published. The preparation of a Code of Estonian SSR Laws is now taking place. It will consist of five sections and the first of them should be published in the second quarter of 1983.

Comrade I. Kebin also talked about the changes in the laws of the Estonian SSR. After the adoption of the new constitutions, the majority of the codes of the Estonian SSR were brought into accordance with them. The Criminal Procedure Code provides for the taking of additional measures to prevent crimes, a more accurate definition of the rights of citizens and organizations, etc. A number of substantial changes and additions will be introduced into the Civil Code of the Estonian SSR. It is also being proposed to introduce changes and additions to the Labor Law Code of the Estonian SSR. Extensive work is now being done to prepare drafts of the Housing Code and the Code Concerning Administrative Infringements of the Law. A whole number of new legislative acts will be developed in connection with the preparation of the Estonian SSR Code of Laws.

Comrade I. Kebin also answered other questions from the journalists during the press conference.

V. Vakht, secretary of the Presidium of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet, and A. Soydlä, manager of the propaganda and agitation section of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the press conference.

8802

CSO: 1800/888

## REGIONAL

### TARTU UNIVERSITY RECEIVES AWARD

Tallinn<sup>n</sup> SOVETSKAYA ESTONIA in Russian 28 May 82 p 3

[Article: "An Award for Tartu University"]

[Text] The happy news arrived in the Tartuskiy State University. It had been awarded the Order of the Friendship of Peoples for its service in training qualified specialists for the national economy and for expanding scientific research and in connection with the 350th anniversary of its founding.

Representatives of the professor and instructor collective, the student body and the city public and guests assembled in a meeting. Professor A. Koop, the rector of the university, opened the meeting.

During the years of Soviet power, more than 25,000 young men and women have received a higher education within the walls of the VUZ, and 1,500 doctoral and candidate dissertations have been defended here. This is more than during the entire previous history of the university.

The scientific potential grew especially. More than 100 doctors of science and hundreds of candidates are working. During the years of the last five-year plan alone, the economic effect from incorporating the results of the scientific research work exceeded 14 million rubles, and the scientists of the Tartuskiy State University received 41 patents. Research is now continuing along 26 basic directions of science; eight problem-solving and five branch laboratories and a scientific research institute for general and molecular pathology are operating. The work of the Tartuskiy University scientists in the field of the electroluminescence of protein synthesis, neurosurgery, Finnish-Ugric studies, environmental protection, and many other branches of science, have received world-wide and all-union recognition.

All these successes have been achieved thanks to the continuous concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet government for the development of science. Only today is the university receiving several new buildings and equipment for laboratories.

The creative cooperation of the scientists and students of Tartuskiy University with the VUZ in the other Soviet republics is growing stronger. Students of 31 nationalities are studying here today.

Professors A. Kyunnap and I. Volkov, department heads; A. Lauren, secretary of the university's Komsomol organization and a deputy to the 19th Komsomol Congress; and V. Kel'drimaa, a student, went to the podium. They assured the party and government that the university's collective would multiply their efforts in solving those tasks which are now facing our people.

The floor was given to R. Ristlaan, a secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, who read the welcoming telegram of K. Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee.

In the name of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, the presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet and the republic's Council of Ministers, R. Ristlaan heartily congratulated the collective of scientists and students on the high award and pointed out the great services of the VUZ as a school of friendship of peoples and as a forge for national cadres for our multinational motherland.

I. Toome, candidate member of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of the Tartuskiy party gorkom, also congratulated the collective of the Tartuskiy State University.

A telegram addressed to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev was adopted.

8802

CSO: 1800/783

## REGIONAL

### HUNGARIAN-LANGUAGE PAPER IN UKRAINE DESCRIBED

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 6, Jun 82 p 17

[Article by Laslo Balla, deserving worker in culture of the UkSSR, editor of the newspaper KARPATI IGAZ SO, Uzhgorod: "Contact Has Been Made." Hungarian names transliterated from the Russian]

[Text] The weekly newspaper KARPATI IGAZ SO ("Carpathian Word of Truth") -- organ of the Zakarpatskaya Oblast party committee CP of the Ukraine, and the oblast soviet of people's deputies -- is published in the Hungarian language for the benefit of Soviet citizens of Hungarian nationality, who inhabit the southern part of our oblast, bordering Hungary. The newspaper has a circulation of 60,000.

We could hardly claim that such a rather large circulation is due exclusively to the quality of the newspaper. We do not flatter ourselves with the thought that we meet all the increased demands and needs of the readers. An increase in circulation is most likely the result of active contacts between editors and readers and organizational mass work. This specifically is what we would like to discuss.

"You will hear now the vocal ensemble of the readers of KARPATI IGAZ SO. The ensemble's artistic manager is Ishtvan Marton, honored worker in the arts of the UkSSR. The conductor is Ishtvan Arpa, teacher at the music school."

This introduction by Yanosh Kevi, senior correspondent for the party life section and chairman of the local editorial trade union committee, may be frequently heard at events at the oblast's houses of culture and concert halls.

The ensemble is the offspring of the editors. The idea of its organization was born at the culture department and Ishtvan Arpa, voluntary contributor, music expert and choir master, helped to implement it.

An announcement that ensemble singers were to be auditioned was inserted in the newspaper and the readership responded immediately. The ensemble has already acquired a personality. It performs Hungarian folk songs and vocal works by Soviet composers.

Naturally, we do not consider this ensemble a self-contained project but an additional opportunity for enhancing the musical education of the working people and shaping their taste.

Another group of readers is concerned mainly with meeting the needs of the newspaper itself.

For many years the editors felt urgently a need for literary works by Transcarpathian Hungarian writers, for our purpose is not only to describe but to develop the cultural life of national groups for whose sake it was created. However, we had few writers writing in Hungarian. What to do? The editors organized a youth literary studio, which was named after Attila Yozhef, the Hungarian communist poet. The studio's instructors were Chabe Markush, the responsible secretary, and Gabor Erdey, head of the cultural life section.

A curriculum was drawn up. In addition to discussing the writings of the students, lectures on literature were read and trips were made. As a rule, visits are paid to plants and kolkhozes where literary evenings are held and the works of the students are discussed. The curriculum also included so-called problem meetings with the oblast's artistic intelligentsia.

We can already describe some of the results of the group's work. During its 7 years of existence it has published two collections of works by studio students. Two of them -- Magda Fyuzeshi and Karoy Balla -- have published booklets with their first poems; Balazh Balog is the author of two books. Naturally, the newspaper benefited from this. Now it has long forgotten what it is to be short of stories and poems. The Sunday edition of KARPATI IGAZ SO regularly includes the literary page "Neon." Once monthly it publishes the supplement "Thrust," which is entirely dedicated to works by young authors.

Furthermore, we undertook to publish booklets of works by our young poets in 1980. They were carried in consecutive newspaper issues. The readers could cut them out and place them between the covers which were included in one of the two-color (holiday) editions.

NEPSZABADSAG, the organ of the MSZMP Central Committee, wrote about this initiative on the part of our editors.

On the initiative of the editors' Komsomol organization, then headed by the journalist Luyza Baksha (today editor and head of the party life section), young journalist circles were organized in two secondary schools, headed by experienced newspaper personnel. Two former circle members are already working as our editors while dozens of others are active contributors.

A school for worker and village correspondents was organized as well. It is headed by Georgiy Andor, head of the agriculture section. A very interesting exercise was held here at the conclusion of the school year: a plan for a topic issue was drafted and the students were asked to contribute pertinent material as their "graduation papers." The result was the publication of an issue devoted to a most important topic. It was noted by the republic and central press. Contacts with the readers enable the editors to take their demands into consideration. Thanks to studio classes and the efforts of our

vocal ensemble the journalists have broadened their own knowledge of music, literature and fine arts and have been able to make many good friends among the activities.

The editors drafted a special plan for the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. Along with the publication of materials on fraternity, international unity and blossoming of all nations and nationalities in the country, we decided to hold press festivals in the Transcarpathian cities and villages. Journalists will address readers' conferences, studio members will read their works and the readers' ensemble will perform topical concerts.

The newspaper has already published an article on the first of these celebrations, which took place at the Chervonny Prapor Kolkhoz. Many articles on the socioeconomic changes which have taken place in the villages under the Soviet system have already been published.

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5003

CSO: 1800/890

## REGIONAL

### NEW UZBEK OBLAST HOLDS PARTY CONFERENCE

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by N. Olevskobykhovskiy, special correspondent for PRAVDA VOSTOKA:  
"Rushing Into the Future"]

[Text] This ancient land is rich and fruitful. Give it water and cotton will make it green and gardens and vineyards will bloom. The wombs of this region are also generous.

Navoiyskaya Oblast is not only the youngest in the republic but also the largest based on its territory. However, enormous sections of it are waiting for their developer and trail blazer. The oblast has a wonderful present and an even grander future.

The delegates brought an atmosphere of elevated moods and business-like striving to the first oblast party conference. Together they outlined ways to solve the assigned tasks and searched for reserves.

V. P. Yesin, the speaker and chairman of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee organizational bureau for Navoiyskaya Oblast, said that the Kyzylkum was once the area of red sands and shifting sand dunes. Now, such industrial giants as the recognized flagship of the oblast's industry -- the Navoiyskaya Mining Metallurgical Combine, the "Navoiyazot" Production Association, and electro-chemical, cement and stone processing plants, are now operating here. The Navoiyskaya GRES [State Regional Electric Power Station] has reached its design capability.

The speaker and the communist, who spoke during the debates, pointed out that the volume of industrial production during the first year of this five-year plan grew noticeably in comparison with 1980. The tasks for the first five months of this year have been successfully completed based on all major indicators. Eighty-five percent of the entire growth in gross output was obtained by increasing labor productivity.

The mining industry and the production of construction materials are expanding at rapid rates in the oblast. Gazgan marble is known in many of the republic's cities and villages -- yes and even beyond its borders. Its quarrying must grow appreciably.



Now, the oblast's chemical industry is already producing every fourth ton of mineral fertilizer which is produced in the republic. In 1982, the chemists of Navoi pledged to deliver 330,000 tons of mineral fertilizer, 400 tons of "kotoron", and the same of "akreks" above the quota.

The conference delegates greeted this declaration approvingly -- they saw in it a concrete business-like reply to the decisions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and to the Food Program which was approved by it.

Along with this, other cases were also mentioned during the conference: six of the oblast's industrial enterprises provided 2.5 million rubles less than their contract commitments during the first five months of the current year. Production capacities are still not being fully used in a number of enterprises. In the Navoiyskiy Cement Plant, only a little more than 60 percent of the equipment has been placed under a paying load. The technical equipment in the Navoiyskiy and the Kyzyltepiyskiy Cotton Cleaning Plants is under-utilized. Only an insignificant part of the enterprises is producing goods with a state Seal of Quality.

The serious shortcomings in the work of the cotton cleaning industry evoked justified anxiety in the delegates. In a number of enterprises in this branch, the output of fiber is still lower than the planned production. For this reason alone, about 4,300 tons of raw material have been lost.

Fixed capital totalling more than 402 million rubles was commissioned during the 10th Five-Year Plan. Investments for capital construction during this five-year plan have been provided for at growing volumes. However, they are not being assimilated in a timely and effective manner everywhere -- as the conference participants pointed out. During the first five months of this year, planned construction and assembly work totalling more than 1.3 million rubles was not carried out.

A total of five construction trusts and 22 construction and assembly organizations have now been created in the oblast. If they were staffed with qualified personnel, then it would be possible to increase the volume of construction and assembly work twofold this year. The assimilation of capital investments will grow five-sixfold by the end of the five-year plan. The conference participants paid special attention to agriculture, the carrying out of irrigation operations, and the prosperity of rural settlements.

When examining the long-range and current tasks of economic, social and cultural organizational development, the delegates invariably turned to the materials of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and to the documents worked up and approved by it. Special stress on them was made when examining the questions of agricultural production and of its further development. Gross output from agriculture reached 214 million rubles in 1981. A total of 198,000 tons of cotton were delivered to the state's bins. Of them, 11,000 tons were of the especially valuable fine fiber variety. The production of grain increased 1.4-fold, of vegetables and melons -- 1.2-fold, of meat -- by 14 percent, of milk -- by 10 percent, and of eggs -- by 17 percent. The speaker and the communists, who spoke during the debates, pointed out enormous unused reserves. Four farms and

93 brigades did not fulfill the national economic plan for the delivery of "white gold". They gave 12,000 tons less of raw silk. Fifteen kolkhozes and sovkhozes received a yield lower than the average oblast level.

The conference participants stressed the intensification of agricultural production and the incorporation of Tashkent technology everywhere. The average milk yield per forage cow for the oblast is now less than 2,000 kilograms a year, and in Novbakhorskiy Rayon somewhat less -- 1,850 kilograms, this is the lowest indicator in the republic. The oblast is producing all told 50,000 tons of fruit and vegetable items -- 63 kilograms per individual. The delegates said that there is an opportunity to increase its production three-fourfold. They cited the following example. A significant part of the entire sheep population in Uzbekistan is kept on the lands of Novoiyskaya oblast. Sheep-breeding provides 60 percent of all the meat produced in the oblast. Even here, however, all capabilities are far from being used. More than a million hectares of pasture still remain un-irrigated. About 400,000 hectares of land need improvement. If this reserve had been used, the people of Navoi could have received about 1.4 million quintals additional of fodder units. This is to say a considerable addition.

The conference posed the task: to produce no less than 240,000 tons of cotton this year and to gather 80 percent of the harvest machines. To give the state no less than a million tons of this valuable technical raw material during the five-year plan. To increase the production of grain and all animal-husbandry products noticeably, and to bring the average milk yield to 2,500 - 3,000 kilograms per forage cow.

It was emphasized during the conference that the Food Program is both a raising of the yield and an increase in the production of fertilizer. It is a rise in livestock-breeding and the development of the mixed-feed industry and the entire fodder base. It is the excellent organization of the processing of agricultural products in enterprises in the city and in the village. It is the struggle against losses on the entire production line -- from the field and farm to the factory workshop and counter. It is also the creation of the necessary work and living conditions for youth and their anchoring in agriculture.

The delegates pointed out deficiencies in the organization of trade and cultural and personal services, especially that of the rural population. They said that the elimination of the farmstead system and the resettlement of rural workers into well-built modern settlements is still taking place slowly in the oblast.

The conference outlined the prospects for the development of the oblast and assigned specific tasks. The delegates saw their successful solution in the further improvement of all party, political and organizational activity and of the work with cadres.

In the oblast, every tenth agronomist and more than a third of all the engineers and mechanics in the village do not have a higher or secondary specialized education. Meanwhile, more than 150 agricultural specialists with diplomas live in the city of Navoi. All of them are not working in their specialty. The party organizations must look into this question.

The first secretaries of the Navoiyskiy party gorkom, N. Dukhanov; of the Kyzyltepinskiy party raykom, N. Khikmatov; of the Kanimekhskiy party raykom, A. Petrosyan; and of the Khatyrchinskiy party raykom, R. Makhmanov; L. Zholudeva, an apparatchik in the "Navoiyazot" Production Association; M. Sharipova, the leader of a cotton production brigade; B. Makhmudova, a teacher in the school ineni Kalinin in the Novbakhorskiy Rayon; and others spoke during the debates during the conference.

The conference delegates took part in a meeting devoted to the cornerstone laying of a memorial to V. I. Lenin.

L. I. Gretkov, second secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, spoke during the conference. I. Ye. Ponomarev, a responsible worker in the CPSU Central Committee took part in its work.

A resolution was adopted on the question discussed. The conference elected the party oblast committee and the auditing commission.

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During the organizational plenum of the Navoiyskiy party obkom which was held yesterday, V. P. Yesin was elected first secretary of the obkom; I. Dzhabbarov -- second secretary; Kh. Khudaikulov, Ya. A. Sultanov and V. A. Kovalenko -- secretaries.

8802

CSO: 1830/409

## REGIONAL

### GEORGIAN AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION REORGANIZED

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 May 82 p 2

[Interview with Boris Moiseyevich Chkoniya, general director of the Gruzsel'khomash Scientific-Production Association, by V. Lomtadze; date and place not specified]

[Text] /The Gruzsel'khomash Scientific-Production Association was created quite recently. What kinds of problems confront its group, along with the prospects for developing a new organization are talked about in an interview with ZARYA VOSTOKA's correspondent by the general director of this scientific-production association, twice-winner of the USSR State Prize, B. Chkoniya./ [in italics]

[Question] Boris Moiseyevich, what brought about the creation of this new scientific-production association?

[Answer] In the first place, let me emphasize that the association's make-up includes the following: the chief organization--the Gorsk'el'mash All-Union Scientific Research Institute, the Gruzsel'mash Tbilisi Plant, the Kutaissi Plant for Small-Sized Tractors, the Kutaissi State Specialized Design Bureau, and the Kutaissi Tractor Plant now under construction. And, knowing this, it is not difficult to understand that the creation of a scientific-production association was determined by the need to concentrate in one organization various sub-divisions in order to more effectively solve the problems confronting the republic in the matter of organizing the planning and production of agricultural machinery.

Many of the sub-divisions which have now become parts of the scientific-production association used to be subordinate to different departments. For example, the Gruzsel'mash Plant and the Gorsk'el'mash VNII [All-Union Scientific-Research Institute] were part of the Soyuzmashsel'khozkul'tur All-Union Production Association, while the Kutaissi Plant for Small-Sized Tractors and the Kutaissi State Specialized Design Bureau were under the jurisdiction of the Soyuzsel'khoztraktor All-Union Production Association. Such departmental dispersion created definite difficulties in implementing the program of creating new, highly efficient machines, and it hampered the acceleration of introducing progressive developments into practice.

We hope that the present-day structure of the organization of the new scientific-production association will become a reliable support in ensuring the smooth

operation of the various units which participate in the very rapid and high-quality production of machinery which is necessary for our republic's agriculture.

[Question] Consequently, the association will not be able to better satisfy the demands of this republic's agriculture for machinery?

[Answer] Undoubtedly. But here, of course, it is necessary to take into account the fact that our association has taken merely the first few steps. There are problems, and we are now working on their solution. But the main thing, you know, is the fact that with the creation of the association we have discovered the possibility of re-orienting the scientific employees, designers, and production workers to turning out those products which, at the given stage, are the most necessary for the republic's agriculture. In other words, we have made it genuinely possible to plan and produce on a serial basis and in the necessary proportion those types of agricultural equipment which correspond most to the profile of our agriculture.

[Question] Are there already concrete examples of the effectiveness of such a re-orientation?

[Answer] Of course. For example, at the Gruzsel'mash Plant we will soon complete construction of a new production wing. Initially, these new capacities were proposed to be used for producing manual nut-cutting and nut-fitting machines. But now that we have acquired the possibility of better coordinating our own operations, we have decided to start up new capacities designed to produce motors for power units. It is easy to understand what brought about this decision. You know that in Kutaisi, as we have already mentioned, serial production of power units will begin. And the Tbilisi motors will be delivered to them. And with regard to the manual nut-fitting and nut-cutting machines, we have already set up their production on the existing capacities of Gruzsel'mash. Thus, we have been able to better dispose of resources and increase planning effectiveness.

[Question] Boris Moiseyevich, such approaches to the solution of the problems of expediting the mechanization of agricultural production will undoubtedly provide positive results. I would like to find out, however, what effect the change in organizational structure is having in practice on the planning and production of machinery.

[Answer] Let me put it this way: practical experience has already shown at present that these changes are having an extremely beneficial effect on the end results. What do I have in mind? In the first place, of course, improvement of the very process of planning, bringing it closer to the workshop and to the production line. A multi-faceted consideration of the material base, a knowledge by the designers of the existing possibilities for turning out machines definitely helps them to see the state of affairs better, to conduct developments economically, in a business-like way, as well as conservatively and carefully (in the best sense of that word) to lay out resources in the production of machinery, to seek out the optimum systems within the technological cycle.

On the other hand, joining together into "a single harness," into one integrated unit for working out and producing models with preliminary testing and finishing is, in my opinion, the best way to increase the efficiency of the work of all the

sub-divisions participating in the new set-up. For example, at this same Gruzsel'mash we are now developing production of universal chassis for nut-fitting and nut-cutting machines. This chassis was designed at the Gorsel'mash VNII; moreover, it was designed in such a way that it can be used as a base for an entire series of units designed for operation in a hilly rural locality. Such standardization, in my opinion, is yet another confirmation of the idea of economizing in the development and production of new machines, as well as stepping up the intensification of production.

[Question] Re-orientation has, naturally, affected not only production units--and this is understandable. But how do matters stand with regard to re-structuring the planning and design organizations?

[Answer] After the creation of the scientific-production association we were able, as it seems to me, to organize anew the work in our institute and in the design bureau. In particular, at the Tbilisi Institute we are at present developing a design for the equipment of a power unit. Formerly, this had been engaged in only at the Kutaisi Design Bureau. And such a decision, it seems to me, was fully justified--the Institute has at its disposal a material base with a considerably greater capacity for working things out. And the Kutaisi bureau has been concentrating its own efforts on developing and planning structural components and complexes of small-sized tractors. And here again we see a justified drawing together of the interests of various organizations in order to achieve a high end result.

[Question] Boris Moiseyevich, you have mentioned the fact that in the association not all the problems have yet been solved. The association's tasks and prospects were spoken about at the Sixth Plenum of the CP of Georgia CC....

[Answer] Obviously, it is difficult to speak about everything here, and so I will merely talk about the main thing: our association ought to become the sole organization in the republic which develops, plans, tests, and masters the production of agricultural equipment. It ought to be. But this process has been delayed for some reason. Within the republic there are still quite a few planning organizations which are engaged in developing agricultural equipment. They are under the jurisdiction of various ministries and departments.

We also have our own, internal problems. For example, we do not have an appropriate castings and forgings center, no production of castings or stampings. And so we have to turn to other organizations and other enterprises for these items.

But we have already taken steps to solve these and a number of other problems. Let's say, with the introduction into operation of the Kutaisi Plant for Small-Sized Tractors we have begun to manifest the possibility of having our own casting--a casting shop will be equipped here. We must also somehow solve the matter of creating a tool center. And we are confronted with the task of improving the operation of the technical services.

Of course, we are placing at the center of attention solving the personnel problem. At present we are working out a program for the social development of the group. We will be building housing and improving conditions on the production line. This will also serve as a reliable pledge for improving the work of the association's group.

## REGIONAL

### FUNDING OF REORGANIZED GEORGIAN AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 May 82 p 2

/Article by S. Rukhadze, deputy minister of agriculture of the Georgian SSR:  
"On Principles of Partnership: Economic Inter-Relations between Enterprises in  
Rayon Agricultural Production Associations"/

/Excerpts/ Practical experience in the work of agricultural production associations of the Abashsky, Makharadzevskiy, and other rayons has confirmed the timeliness and legitimacy of the decisions of the Ninth (1978) Plenum of the CP of Georgia CC on improving the organizational forms of administering an APK /agroindustrial complex/ and the scientific recommendations worked out for them for the future. At present similar agricultural production associations are being formed throughout all the rayons of Georgia, while on the republic level an interdepartmental coordinating council has been created for administering the agroindustrial complex. A rayon agricultural production association is a self-supporting production farm complex, where the administrative-control functions of the former administration of agriculture are organically combined with economic methods of administration. The work of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Georgian SSR under these conditions has been organized in accordance with the statute on republican associations in agriculture, and, accordingly, it has been put onto a self-supporting, cost-accounting basis.

The foundation of the cost-accounting economic interrelationships between the enterprises and organizations included within the agricultural production associations remains the agreement form of cooperation and estimates for services rendered and produce delivered. The unified administration of a complex guarantees the strengthening of the agreement, financial, and estimate discipline, and excludes the possibility of infringing upon the partner's interests, and under these conditions a partnership becomes advantageous for all its participants.

An agricultural production association also guarantees the development of draft price estimates for agricultural produce to be delivered by the kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and other enterprises within the association, as well as the working out of rates on the performance of individual operations and the rendering of services within the association.

The utilization of price estimates has as its goal the facilitation of the strengthening of cost accounting, the specialization of farms at individual

stages of production, increasing the material self-interest of the cooperative participants in increasing production output, in the growth of labor productivity, reducing production costs, improving the quality of the produce being produced, and increasing the effectiveness of agricultural production. Price estimates are supposed to facilitate the creation of economic conditions which are as equal as possible in increasing production output as well as the incomes for all those who are normally working on the farms--the participants in the cooperative. They are confirmed in an order established for inter-farm enterprises, whereas rates are confirmed by the association's council. However, it must be recognized that with all the obviousness of the benefits brought to them by price estimates, and the detriment of joint activity, they are still not being utilized in inter-farm relations. This also explains the difficulties in bringing livestock-feeding capacities up to full norms and delivering feeds to them.

Functioning as an integrated production-economic complex, an agricultural-production association ensures the fulfillment of plans, both those brought to the association as a whole as well as those included within its enterprises and organizations, for selling to the state agricultural products, assists in the development of direct ties between kolkhozes and the other enterprises included within the association, with industrial enterprises and trade organizations, and with the transition to the acceptance by the procurement organizations of produce directly on the farms. The vegetables, fruits, berries, and other highly perishable produce which are not accepted by the procurement and processing organizations, and this is no longer such a rarity under our present-day conditions, if we are to speak frankly, are sold by the association to state-cooperative organizations as well as in the kolkhoz market at prices which are determined by agreement between the parties concerned. It must be emphasized that in this process the procurement organizations are not freed from the material responsibility provided for by the agreement.

The production-economic ties of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses with the APK subdivisions providing services to them should provide for measures guaranteeing their self-interest in the end-results of agricultural production. The experience of the Abashtsy is not without interest in this connection. All the farms of this rayon, except for two sovkhoses under Union jurisdiction, since 1980 have been transferred to full production-technical servicing to the jurisdiction of the Gruzgoskomsel'khoztekhnika Rayon Association. Since this time all mechanized operations have been performed at the request of the farms, and the estimates for their accounts have been reckoned by the rates established for one standard hectare. The price estimates and norms are coordinated with the rayon agricultural-production association. Agreements to carry out mechanized operations are concluded between each farm and the Gruzgoskomsel'khoztekhnika Rayon Association, and for these services the farms pay at first about 90 percent of the cost of the operations carried out, while at the end of the year they pay the remaining 10 percent on condition that these fields have yielded the planned harvest of corn. But in case of an over-fulfillment of the plan, an additional 10 percent is paid. If the farms over-fulfill the plan profits, moreover, then the Gruzgoskomsel'khoztekhnika Rayon Association receives for each percentage point of plan over-fulfillment 0.2 percent of this amount when the profitability of the farm is under 20 percent, and 0.5 percent if the profitability of the farm is more than



20 percent. The quality of the mechanized operations which are carried out is evaluated in accordance with a five-point system.

Within the complex of the economic mechanism a large role is played by the centralized assets of the agricultural production association: strengthening and expanding the farm, socio-cultural measures and housing construction, material incentives, and reserves.

If in the Abashskiy Rayon Agricultural Production Association these assets are created from a profit, in the remaining associations they are created by means of centralizing part of the funds of the analogous assets of the enterprises and organizations which are included within them. A clear example of the purposeful creation and utilization of centralized assets is shown by the Makharadzevskiy Rayon Agricultural Production Association. In 1980 the centralized assets here amounted to 5.9 million rubles, and in 1981--they had already reached 7 million rubles. With the aid of the centralized assets for strengthening and expanding farms, there was created during the space of a short time in the rayon a combine for producing natural tea concentrates, and the foundation was laid for producing a valuable product--a tea concentrate and a tonic beverage called "Bakhmaro." Also without drawing upon state capital investments a combine was built for turning out building materials from local resources as well as a micro-factory for processing tea leaves, which have reduced to a definite degree the disproportion between the production and processing of raw material.

In fact, having completely centralized the capital investments of the kolkhozes, the association has begun to perform the role of a client. With the aid of centralized assets the rayon has also seen a speed-up in the process of introducing the achievements of science into production.

In order to strengthen the material-technical center, definite sums were allocated to the inter-farm enterprise for the procurement of feeds, to the production association of tea factories, the inter-farm poultry factory, etc.

In 1981 with the aid of centralized assets the Bailetskiy feeding station for cattle was modernized, the poultry plant was re-constructed, and repairs were carried out on the grain-storage facility of the flour-milling plant, etc.

Centralized assets of socio-cultural measures and housing construction are being utilized for capital repairs and modernization of apartment houses, dormitories, public eating facilities, for building boarding-houses, hospitals, cafeterias, as well as sports-recreational complexes of enterprises and organizations included within the rayon agricultural production organizations. Also allocated to them is a part of the funds from the centralized material-incentive assets for supplementing analogous assets. A characteristic example of the economic thrust of these funds is their use for making awards to the winners of the comprehensive socialist competition and for providing material incentives for kolkhoz members and workers who have been sent to work at the tea factories (in 1981 some 800,000 rubles were spent for these purposes)

In order to even out the economic conditions of managing the agricultural enterprises which are situated under differing natural conditions as well as to render

aid to enterprises and organizations which are under difficult financial conditions, use is made of the centralized reserve assets. These assets are directed as follows: at covering losses not reimbursable by USSR Gosstrakh from natural disasters or shortfalls of produce due to conditions unfavorable for production in accordance with acts drawn up by the Gosstrakh organs with the participation of representatives from the farms, the ispolkom of the Soviet of People's Deputies, and the rayon agricultural production association, and corresponding to the estimates of death or injury to the livestock, sowings, and plantings, and formulated in accordance with the legislation in force; at amortizing the uninsured indebtedness of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises and organizations belonging to the association, by loans from USSR Gosbank (USSR Stroybank); at making up the shortfall in the working capital of sovkhozes and other state enterprises and organizations.

The economic inter-relations between the enterprises in the rayon agricultural production associations constitute a matter of top-priority importance. To achieve an equal amount of self-interest among the partners in the end results of their common labor means to make a substantial contribution to improving the economic and organizational mechanism of a rayon's APK.

2384

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## REGIONAL

### 'PRAVDA UKRAINY' EDITORIALIZES ON INACTIVITY OF YOUNG WRITERS

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 3 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Writer's Civic Position"]

[Excerpts] Our Soviet literature constantly shows to the world excellent models of works that attest to the high responsibility of authors, their active civic position, and their faithfulness to Leninist ideals and the traditions of Gor'kiy. In the mind of the readers, the real artist of the word is not only a talented master, but also a public figure, an invariable participant in the great job of communist construction. It has already become a kind of law for literature: the bigger the writer, the more efforts he devotes to society and the more frequently one can see him among the people and engaged in their concerns and their daily deeds.

Here are examples for our republic alone.

A definite amount of experience in working with young writers, including those who recently entered the ranks of the CPSU, has been accumulated by the party committee of the Kiev organization of the Union of Writers and by other party organizations.

A large amount of attention is devoted to the education and ideological development of the younger generation. However, in this regard one still has a lot to do. We may as well admit that one still encounters instances such as this. After one or two comparatively all right books, a young writer is accepted into the union, and he not only rests on his laurels, but becomes an infrequent guest at writers' conferences, sessions, in commissions, and creative associations, and shuns various mass measures and sponsorship trips. You never hear the voice of this kind of comrade during the discussion of the creative work of one of his associates. And very strange things happen: a poet or poetess asks for an official trip for creative purposes no farther than to the village where his or her parents live and where (not too long ago!) the "barefooted childhood" of the author of the first lines or first collection was spent.

And yet individual discussions with persons newly accepted into the literary union are not held frequently, and it is not always that they are asked to give a thorough, principled explanation of why they are not manifesting any activity either in their creative or in their social affairs.

Sometimes one also sees the lessening of such a good and beneficial thing as tutorship. Are we really to believe that these are individual instances when a famous and experienced mentor considers his mission to be fulfilled when, if not the first book, his protege's second book is printed? Or are they individual instances when, after the very first success, the young author considers himself to have achieved a sacred height and he no longer needs anyone's assistance or advice? One cannot cope either with the situation when the young writer, in the eyes of his comrades, loses his evaluational criteria and reacts morbidly to any justified critical comment and assumes the pose of the "offended one."

An important task of the party's writers organizations and the entire creative union is the education and the taking of all steps to support journalists who are writing on international topics, who reveal the ideological subversion and intrigues of our class enemies. This was convincingly mentioned by Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy in his speech at the 8th Congress of Writers in our republic: "The decisive rebuff of filthy slander, the unmasking of the true essence and directedness of the ideological subversion -- those have always been and, we are convinced, will always be the civic position of the Soviet author."

5075

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## REGIONAL

### SOVIET HISTORIAN SCORES FALSIFICATION OF KIEVAN RUS' HISTORY

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 13 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences R. Symonenko: "In the Distorted Mirror of Anticommunism"]

[Text] In today's Soviet realities we perceive the eternally living spirit of fighters for a better future for our world. Precisely for this reason Soviet citizens, who are building communism, honor and respect all those who in recent and distant times worked to blaze the trail which has led our country to the summit of world progress. Anniversaries of important events celebrated by the builders of the Communist society are holidays of genuine creators of history, triumph of the ideas of humanism and progress. Kiev's 1500th anniversary is one such holiday.

However, such an attitude toward memorable events in the life of the Soviet people evokes furious hatred and malicious countermeasures on the part of influential imperialist circles. Explaining the old world's fear of history and the invincibility of the new, socialist world, V. I. Lenin wrote: "History itself supports our views, as do present realities at every step." The ideologues of anticommunism are extremely disturbed by the fact that a correct understanding of historical events and their link with the present day expands the rank of convinced supporters of socialism and enemies of the exploiter system and reveals to many citizens of other countries the historical irrefutability of the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism.

There also exists another important factor which causes the imperialists to become enraged in connection with celebration of Kiev's 1500th birthday: it is being celebrated during the year of the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR.

Born as a result of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics became an embodiment of the dreams of the finest sons of mankind about friendship and cooperation between peoples.

Imperialist ideologues are frightened above all else by the powerful revolutionizing influence of the practical realities of genuine socialism in the area of ethnic relationships on the development of the world national liberation movement. "History," states the CPSU Central Committee Decree

entitled "On the 60th Anniversary of Establishment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," "knows of no country which in an extremely short period of time has done so much for the comprehensive development of nationalities and ethnic groups as the USSR -- the socialist homeland of all peoples."

Sixty years in the USSR, with its socioeconomic and revolutionary-transforming content, have brought Kiev incomparably more than the almost 14 and a half preceding centuries.

Unable to deny the well known achievements of socialist Kiev -- the great achievements of friendship and brotherhood of the peoples of the USSR -- anti-communist hirelings seek to deprive the present of its historical roots. Their poisoned arrows, aimed into the distant past, are targeted at our times, at our socialist realities. The falsifiers attempt to poison the consciousness of Soviet citizens and to extoll manifestations of introversion, exclusiveness, national selfishness, vestiges of a patriarchal society, the bearers of which through history were the exploiter classes or social forces which were dependent on them in one way or another. It is the aim of bourgeois falsifiers to pass off these nationalistic fabrications, which were rejected by the revolutionary proletariat and its allies, as traits which are allegedly characteristic of all historical development and of the entire people.

Determining the thrust of historical development, the masses were consistent bearers and champions of friendship and cooperation between nations. This can be traced particularly clearly in the history of peoples linked by a common origin, closely-related language and culture, and common interests in the struggle against foreign enslavers. It is precisely this which characterizes the historical development of the three brother East Slavic peoples -- the Russians, Ukrainians, and Belorussians. Their common cradle was a powerful early feudal state, which was given its name by glorious and heroic Kiev. The population of Kievan Rus' comprised the Old Russian nationality, from the common root of which proceeds the history of the three brother peoples.

Common elements in the history of peoples are always the target of particularly malicious falsification by the enemies of friendship, brotherhood and cooperation between them. It is precisely for this reason that the ideologues of anticommunism devote so much attention in their insidious activities to falsifications and distortions of the history of Kiev -- a city which stood at the cradle of the three brother peoples, symbolized their historical unity, and at all stages of its development has made and continues to make an important contribution toward strengthening the friendship and cooperation among the Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian peoples as well as all the peoples of our homeland.

Current falsifications about the early period of Kievan history extensively utilize the hackneyed fabrications of bourgeois nationalists about the "separateness" of the Ukrainian people and the "difference" between their historical past and the history of the Russian people.

The question of the date of the founding of Kiev bobs to the surface of the heated falsifier campaign, filthy part in which is also being taken by

vestiges of the Ukrainian bourgeois-nationalist emigré community. There is a considerable difference of opinion among falsifiers on this point. Proceeding from subjective arguments which are extremely far from scientific scholarship, some anti-Soviet authors date the emergence of Kiev earlier, while others place it at a later date. The ridiculous fuss about the date of the founding of Kiev, which has been established in conformity with precisely determined scientific data and has been thoroughly substantiated by Soviet scientists, is dictated by hatred toward everything Soviet and the desire to cast a shadow on this important holiday of the Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian, and other brother peoples of the USSR.

The venomous stinger of today's falsifiers is also aimed elsewhere. Endeavoring to please the imperialist enemies of peace and friendship between peoples, those forces of U.S. historiography which advocate the greatest possible utilization of inveterate nationalism in ideological ploys against the USSR are assuming the task of disseminating the claim that "the Ukrainians were always a separate people and national community, that Kievan Rus' in the period from the 9th to the 14th century was the beginning of Ukrainian, not Muscovy-Russian history; that Ukrainian culture was always a part of Western civilization, while Russian civilization is an Eastern civilization and has opposed the West." These "conclusions" belong to one of the greatest ignominies among U.S. historians -- emigré "professor" M. Chyrovskyy. His "concept" has now been taken up by a motley crew of foreign falsifiers, including "respectable" representatives of bourgeois scholarship.

The ideologues of imperialism are pleased with the endeavor by bourgeois falsifiers first to "push" the Russians beyond the boundaries of the "civilized world," and then to ascribe to them "constantly aggressive," allegedly hostile intentions toward other peoples. Pushing the Russians, with the aid of anti-historical fabrications, beyond the boundaries of the Early Russian (Kievan) State, nationalists claim an enmity between the interests of the Russians and the Ukrainians, and deny their common origin, historical roots and interests.

The truculent hostility toward everything Russian which permeates all the writings of nationalist falsifiers without exception, is due to the truly prominent role of the Russian people in the memorable accomplishments of our homeland along the road to communism.

On the other hand, Soviet science treats this question with clarity and thoroughness. "The history of the Kievan State," summarized eminent Soviet historian Academician B. Grekov, a native of Poltavskaya Oblast, the hundredth anniversary of whose birth is presently being honored, "is not the history of the Ukraine, not the history of Belorussia, and not the history of Great Russia. It is the history of the state which enabled the Ukraine, Belorussia, and Great Russia to grow and mature. Herein lies the entire enormous content of this period in the life of our country."

This memorable historical stage in the history of the brother peoples of the USSR was connected with and personified in Kiev, capital of Ancient Rus'. A wealth of data of material culture obtained in recent decades and modern-day historical, linguistic, and ethnographic research have once again convincingly

confirmed the irrefutable conclusion that this state was not the state of some separate nation. In the period of early feudal relations which prevailed in Kievan Rus', there did not exist any nations at all. Kievan Rus' was a state of the Old Russian ethnic national grouping, from the common root of which grew the three brother East Slavic peoples.

It is precisely against this genuinely scientific concept of the history of our homeland that bourgeois falsifiers are waging furious attacks. Explaining their directional thrust, American professor (L. Tylet) acknowledges: "The concept of an Old Russian state enables the historian to stress the unity and to reject the idea of separate historical development of the Russians, Ukrainians, and Belorussians."

The existence of the Old Russian ethnic national grouping and its state -- Kievan Rus', the cradle of the three brother East Slavic peoples -- the Russian, Ukrainian and Belorussian -- influenced our country's subsequent path of development. In the glorious period of history of Kievan Rus' the ineradicable awareness of a common origin and historic destiny, unswerving faith in fraternal mutual assistance and a unity of root national interests, readiness and willingness to enter into joint struggle against foreign enslavers were forged out in the crucible of savage battles.

The importance of the factor of historical and cultural propinquity of peoples was always stressed by the founders of scientific communism. "The further we penetrate into the depths of history," noted F. Engels, "the greater the extent to which indications of difference between peoples of one and the same origin are effaced." This profound thesis helps us understand both the significance of the common period of Kievan Rus' in the historic destiny of the Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian peoples and the acuteness of the ideological struggle around this thesis.

Rejecting unsound nationalist doctrines of the separateness and incompatibility of historical development of peoples and their age-old animosity, Marxism-Leninism at the same time most attentively scrutinizes the national features of the historical process and takes them carefully into account in creating an integral picture of the social progress of mankind.

Disunited by the Mongol yoke and feudal internecine wars, brother Slavic peoples -- Russian and Ukrainian -- preserve the memory of common origin, commonality and indissolubility of historical destiny. Shackled in the grip of foreign domination, the Ukrainian people desired unification with the Russian people, who had thrown off the yoke of foreign conquerors at an earlier date than their brothers. In the middle of the 17th century, when a war of liberation was fought under the leadership of outstanding statesman and military leader B. Khmel'nyts'kyi against magnate-szlachta Poland for reunification with Russia, this dream came to pass.

And in the subsequent centuries of its history, the Ukrainian people was supported by the leading forces of the Russian nation, which joined the Ukrainian people in opposing the cruel colonialist policy of czarism. The finest sons of the Ukrainian people, within the boundaries of Russia or separated from it by political borders, considered participation in the general Russian



revolutionary movement to be an essential condition for a successful struggle for a better future. "We considered serving the cause of freedom in Russia," stated I. Franko, "to be our direct obligation as Russian-Ukrainian patriots..., because it was our conviction that the freedom and successful development of the Russian-Ukrainian nation depends directly on and is inseparably linked with the freedom and progress of all Russia."

Uniting with the Great Russian people, all the nations of our country joined the summit of world revolutionary thought and practice. The proletariat of Kiev became the brothers of the proletariat of revolutionary Saint Petersburg and Red Moscow. The Ukrainian workers became an integral component part of the Russian revolutionary proletariat, and the finest of these became members of its fighting Leninist party -- internationalist in composition, character and principles of construction and activities.

To be together with and to act in common with the Russian people meant being in the unified fighting ranks of the most leading fighters for social progress. Brotherhood with the Great Russian people constituted the sole guarantee of realization of the age-old social and national aspirations of the Ukrainian people. Stressing this point, V. I. Lenin emphasized: "With unified actions by the Great Russian and Ukrainian proletariats, a free Ukraine is possible, while without such unity it is out of the question."

The Great October Socialist Revolution confirmed the correctness of Lenin's prediction and turned it into reality. The Ukrainian people have found their happiness, strength and prosperity in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples, while the beautiful hero-city of Kiev has changed its social countenance and has become a great industrial and cultural center, capital of the Soviet Ukraine.

The fame of Kiev as city of the common historical destiny and brotherhood of peoples, their friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, carried through selfless struggle and stern trial, adorns socialist Kiev on these days of its memorable anniversary -- a holiday of all the Soviet peoples.

3024

CSO: 1811/25

## REGIONAL

### INTRODUCTION OF NEW RITUALS URGED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 9 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Use the New Rituals"]

[Text] This year the peoples of our country are preparing for the solemn celebration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. Within the international unity of sister republics and under the guidance of the communist party Soviet Turkmenistan is achieving new economic, scientific and cultural successes with every passing year.

These successes would have been impossible without the high idea-mindedness of the people and their loyalty to the socialist homeland and the cause of communism. Such qualities are developed as a result of our entire way of life and in the course of the systematic and expedient ideological and educational activities of the CPSU.

The CC CPSU decree "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" and the party's documents assign specific tasks to all detachments of ideological workers including those involved in atheistic education. The party committees have been asked to enhance the responsibility of party and Komsomol members in the struggle against religious prejudices and vestiges.

In this connection international Soviet holidays and customs assume an important role. The work of the party organizations in Kizyl-Arvat, which has rich revolutionary combat and labor traditions, is indicative. The rayon has 13 historical monuments and common graves. The red revolutionary committee organizes ceremonies marking the acceptance of new members by the Oktyabr' and Pioneer organizations, the presentation of Komsomol cards and internal passports and send-offs of army draftees in front of the monuments to V. I. Lenin and M. I. Kalinin, and the common graves in the railroad workers' culture and recreation park, where A. I. Frolov, extraordinary commissar of the Transcaspian Fleet and A. B. Dianov, a red guard member of his international unit are buried. The celebration of all major holidays and rayon-wide and city mass political events begins at these sites.

The party organizations at the kolkhozes Sotsializm, Ashkhabadskiy Rayon, 50 Let TSSR, Farabskiy Rayon, Kommunizm, Turkmen-Kalininskiy and Takhtinskiy Rayons actively help in the struggle against vestiges of the past and for the introduction of new Soviet rituals. Atheism councils or councils for the introduction of new rituals and traditions have been created and are

successfully operating here. The rural intelligentsia and party and Komsomol members are being actively drawn into aggressive scientific-atheistic propaganda.

The party organization at the sovkhos imeni Kalinin, Ashkhabadskiy Rayon, considers individual work with believers an important prerequisite for success in fighting harmful vestiges of the past. Village soviet chairman M. Rustamov, P. Shakuliyev, chief physician at the village hospital, and A. Yarmamedov, chairman of the council of elders, are actively involved in it. They explain the nature of so-called "holy sites." However, greater consideration should be given in this work to modern spiritual life and the aggravation of the international ideological struggle.

Atheism propagandists are still afraid to discuss openly topical problems of our social life and sometimes avoid mentioning existing shortcomings and difficulties. However, it is phenomena alien to the Soviet system and way of life which nurture religious prejudices. Educational work in the homes has been weakened, although it is precisely in daily life and among families of believers that religion is passed on from older to younger generations.

Various religious tricksters frequently carry out their pernicious activities thanks to the lack of control on the part of local soviets and party organizations. Playing on national feelings, clergymen cultivate reactionary rituals and customs by presenting them as national.

Here and there the customs of bride-money and (kaytarma), which denigrate the dignity of women endure. Such cases have taken place at the kolkhoz imeni Makhtumkuli, Gyaurskiy Rayon. The party organizations and the soviets of deputies of the working people must react most sharply to such cases.

The initiative of the commission on the dissemination of new rituals and traditions of the Avchi Village Soviet, Sayatskiy Rayon, is worthy of approval. It recently began to promote rituals related to burials and memorial services. Social commissions on burials, consisting of war and labor veterans are being created and funeral meetings are being held here and in many other villages. The party, soviet and trade union organizations of Turkmen-Kalininskiy Rayon are paying greater attention to this question.

Atheistic education and the struggle for the elimination of vestiges of the past from the minds and actions of the people are complex and delicate matters which brook no formalism. They require the constant attention of party and soviet organs. Such work presents the members of the Knowledge Society, the republic scientific atheism house, the general education schools and the Komsomol with a vast field of action. Scientific specialists must be recruited for work on scientific-atheistic problems and the network of people's universities and faculties of scientific atheism must be broadened. This would make it possible to conduct atheistic work on a broader scope.

5003

CSO: 1830/429

## REGIONAL

### ABUSE OF ALCOHOL CONTROL LAWS ATTACKED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 26 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by A. Salikhova and N. Radchenko, non-staff correspondents of TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA: "Against the Law"]

[Excerpts] Drunkenness, alcoholism, is a social evil. It wreaks tremendous material and moral damage on society. Nearly 90 percent of all absenteeism is due to drunkenness. It also is associated with most instances of decrease in labor productivity, work injuries, and equipment breakdowns. The excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages is the cause of many breakdowns of families and delays in the lives and education of children.

Lastly, drunkenness and alcoholism, which lead to moral degradation of the individual, breed crime. It is precisely the lovers of alcohol who most often disturb public order and violate the rules of socialist intercourse. Such crimes as hooliganism, beatings, murder, and some others most often are committed in inebriated condition.

In our country this is opposed by the united front of the state agencies and the broad public. The party Central Committee and the Soviet government adopted a number of decrees intended to intensify the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism.

The decree of the CC CPSU "On Improving the Work to Safeguard Public Order and Intensifying the Struggle Against Infractions of the Law" yet again stresses the need for a consistent and tenacious struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, and for implementing more effective preventive measures. The strict observance of the regulations governing trade in spirituous beverages is especially named as one of the preventive measures.

These regulations are contained in the corresponding decrees of the republic government, and in the decisions of the oblispolkoms of the soviets of people's deputies. They are specified in the orders of the USSR Minister of Trade and correspondingly also in the orders of the Turkmen SSR Minister of Trade. They mention, in particular, the prohibition against the sales of strong alcoholic beverages at trading posts located on the areas of production enterprises, construction sites, educational institutions, promenading spots, recreational facilities, etc.

The regulations also specify that sales of vodka and other strong alcoholic beverages (such as cognac) may be conducted by the retail trade network from not earlier than 11 a.m. until no later than 7 p.m. Various other restrictions on the sales of alcoholic beverages have been specified.

It is perfectly clear that all these measures are intended to reduce the consumption of spirituous beverages by the population. And the obligation of combatting abuse of these regulations is primarily charged upon the local organs of state rule, the law-enforcement agencies, and various public inspection agencies.

However, after the republic's Ministry of Trade approved these regulations, it closed its eyes, as the saying goes, to instances of their violation. What is more, the executive committees of certain local soviets in the republic themselves encourage the violators of trading regulations by issuing illegal decisions permitting sales of alcoholic beverages at hours and in areas prohibited by the decrees of the party and government.

The list of violations is long. And they all, unfortunately, take place in the sight and with the collaboration of the heads of trade organizations. Instead of obeying the trading regulations, they directly lobby the local authorities to obtain illegal permission to trade in alcoholic beverages. And the executive committees of local soviets do not display firmness in this matter.

1386

CSO: 1830/418

REGIONAL

CAUCASIAN REPUBLICS' ENCYCLOPEDIAS DISCUSSED AT REGIONAL MEETING

Baku VYSHKA in Russian 11 Jun 82 p 2

[AzerINFORM communique: "Regional Conference"]

[Text] The third regional conference of the encyclopedia editorial boards of the Transcaucasian republics, which took place in Baku, has ended its deliberations. The papers presented at the final sessions were: "Elucidating the Ideas of Internationalism in the Georgian Soviet Encyclopedia," by R. V. Metreveli, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the Georgian Soviet Encyclopedia, professor, doctor of historical sciences; and "The Work on the Final Volumes of the Armenian Soviet Encyclopedia and the Tasks to Improve it Further," by M. V. Arzumanyan, Editor-in-Chief of the Armenian Soviet Encyclopedia, doctor of historical sciences, professor.

The conference participants discussed various aspects of the creative activity of the editorial boards of the encyclopedias of Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan.

1386

CSO: 1800/859

## REGIONAL

### BRIEFS

TARTU UNIVERSITY ANNIVERSARY--A press day, devoted to the preparations for the anniversary of this training institution was held today in the Tartuskiy State University. Representatives of the republic's radio, television and press participated in it. Professor A. Koop, the rector of the university, and other members of the anniversary commission answered the journalists' questions. A. Koop pointed out that the organizational and preparatory work is being performed successfully. Much of what had been planned has already been done. The Tartuskiy State University Science Days, which were conducted in the most important scientific centers of the country and in all rayon of the republic, have played a large role in publicizing the university's activity. An extensive program of repair and construction work is being implemented in a planned manner. During 1981 - 1982, new buildings worth 4.4 million rubles will be constructed and old buildings worth 3.7 million rubles will be repaired. The construction of the physics building, sports complex and club is approaching an end. The main building, anatomy institute, former Science Library, and other historical structures will receive a new look. The most important anniversary measures will take place 15-18 September. The journalists were acquainted with the plan for the gala assemblies, meetings and receptions which have been planned for these days. The participants in the press day visited the Tartuskiy State University Science Library and the installations being restored and built. [Text] [Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 11 Jun 82 p 3] 8802

GOSPLAN MEETING--A republic meeting to improve the management mechanism was held on 27-28 May in Tallinn in the Estonian SSR Gosplan. Urgent problems in planning, controlling and intensifying production during the present stage of the development of the national economy were discussed during it. The directors of the republic's ministries, departments, industrial enterprises, and establishments; scientists; specialists in the national economy; and representatives from the other union republics participated in the work of the meeting. G. Tynspoyeg, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Estonian SSR Gosplan opened the meeting. V. Paul'man, first deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Gosplan, and D. Ukrainskiy, a USSR Gosplan section chief, presented the main reports. The meeting participants summed up and analyzed the experiences in improving the management mechanism which had been acquired in the republic, and discussed the tasks of further developing the Estonian SSR national economy which proceed from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1981 and May 1982 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. B. Saul and A. Tregudov, deputy

chairmen of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers, and L. Ananich and A. Soydlä, Estonian Communist Party Central Committee section heads, participated in the work of the meeting. [Text] [Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 29 May 82 p 4] 8802

CONFERENCE ON SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES--An all-union conference to study the Scandinavian countries and Finland opened in Tallinn on 18 May. A broad survey of the historical, economic, social, and cultural development of the countries of Northern Europe will be given in the reports of the scientists from Moscow, Leningrad and the scientific centers of the Baltic republics. Special attention is being devoted to the development of Soviet-Scandinavian relations during the present stage. Yu. Kakhk, chairman of the conference organizing committee and academician-secretary of the social science department of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences, greeted the conference participants and foreign guests. [Text] [Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 19 May 82 p 3] 8802

SIGHTSEEING IN TALLINN--On 10 June, the participants in the 39th Session of the Council for Coordinating the Scientific Activity of the Union Republics' Academies of Sciences attached to the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences continued to get acquainted with Tallinn, its scientific establishments and sights. Academician A. Aleksandrov, chairman of the council and president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, visited the "Science -- for the National Economy" exhibition which had been set up in the main pavilion of the Estonian SSR Exhibition of the Achievements of the National Economy. V. Paul'man, first deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Gosplan, and S. Loogma, director of the Estonian SSR Exhibition of the Achievements of the National Economy, gave the explanations. V. Kotel'nikov and P. Fedoseyev, vice-presidents of the USSR Academy of Sciences; I. Rozanov, a section manager in the CPSU Central Committee; comrades A. Kudryavstev, V. Kyao, O. Merimaa, R. Ristlaan, and A. Ryuytel'; A. Aben, an Estonian Communist Party Central Committee section manager; K. Rebane, president of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences; Yu. Kraft, the Estonian SSR minister of light industry; and well known scientists of the country and the republic were with them. A visit to the testing and demonstration fishing kolkhoz imeni S. M. Kirov also took place. That same day, Academician A. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences departed for Moscow. Comrades K. Vayno, V. Klauson, R. Ristlaan and A. Ryuytel'; K. Rebane, president of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences; and others accompanied him to the airport. [Text] [Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 11 Jun 82 p 1] 8802

CSO: 1800/783

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